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he Daily Commercial

EEDMEN'S SCHOOLS IN ALABAMA.

ssence of Pittsburgh Benefactions in he South—An Interesting Letter.

me of our citizens have taken a deep in- t in the Freedmen's Aid Commission of tern Pennsylvania. The following letter the Superintendent of Schools of this mission, in Tennessee and North Alabama, a testimony to the influence which the City and its neighboring towns are steadi- exerting in the true reconstruction of the h—the instruction and elevation of the dmen. The letter will be found interest- as it shows the actual work going on in e Freedmen's Schools :

NASHVILLE Second Mo. 18, 1867.

S, TRAVELLI, Sec. F. A. Com. of Pa.
IAN FRIEND: I have just concluded an in- ting inspection of the work of your asso- on in North Alabama. My first destination Florence. Leaving this city on the 12th, I ed at Tuscumbia, on the Memphis and ston Railroad, at 6 A. M., of the 13 h, in this station, there is a short railroad to Tennessee river, and a " mule ferry" across ver to Florence. I reached the latter place 4 A. M., and at 9, was seated in the little k church, with our operations here before The house is of good repair, and is pleas- y situated on high and not far from the n. The school consists of about 150 pupils- ging from eight years of age to eighteen or ty. They were neatly, though I thought, y clad, and entered the room in good order, e Principal is Oscar M. Waring, of Oberlin, o-a young colored man. He has two native stants, both young—Wm. S. Robinson and ste Allen. My attention was first attracted e exceeding neatness of the school. The cipal, a gentleman in every sense of the d, was a pattern of neatness. His assista- s becomingly dressed; the school room was cod order, and the scholars generally bore appearance of careful preparation for their s. The opening exercises consisted in ing, reading the Scriptures, and a short r. Music forming one of the many ac- hments of the Principal, the music was fine. I listened to recitations in reading, ling, arithmetic and grammar; and although classes were reciting at the same time, in one room, the order of the school did not to be disturbed. In reading, the pupils s permitted to criticise the performance of other, and this was thoroughly done. was quite interesting to notice ere which this plan produced, one after another, without reference their position in the class, they were d upon to read. Each one of these was ed in the classes of the assistants. A ion of the reading lesson was written upon slate before each class entered, and about le teacher. Arithmetic was taught in ge- l; mathematics by a different process from I had before seen. They were not con- ing the mind of grammar, and the same ning that characterized the unsatisfactory reading; no error passing unnoticed, on time to time as the work proceeded pu- ls in the class would step into the floor, the cipal and ask questions in a few tone of s. Instead that in each case there was a e on the part of the scholar. The result of ached the teacher. So nearly perfect was order, that not a voice above a whisper heard during my visit. The use of signals e order resulting from fear, but rather suit of the love and respect they bore heir Principal. That stimulus, which never believed the colored people would when once they see persons of their own sold manifest, placed over them as their ers and guides, was here, in a good degree, ent. With a fair opportunity to make contrast, they see that in intelligence, and ny manners, their teacher is not a whit ad the most favored of the white race, whom meet every day. The latter, too, seek- ork well of him. These things cannot o influence, directly or indirectly, the ol-house, but a convenient house, with ation rooms, and good desks, to be equal in respect, to the best in the town, would be a credit to the town in which it is located, to the liberality of the citizens of Pitts- h, who support it. The school is divided each afternoon. It is composed of a of the most advanced scholars, including two ladies assistants. The class included ts interesting group I have seldom met. normal class attends point by point the of under the Pennsylvania and Pittsburgh men's Associations, consigned to my gen- direction. In these there are eighty young ng aspirants to teach. Many of them among the brightest. I shall long retain a ection of their intelligent faces and cour- manly ease.

Work of the Commission at this place egun last fall. It is thus far a decided suc-

HUNTSVILLE.

ossing the river, a ride of four hours ght me to Huntsville, the location of r branch of your work. Here you have mal class and a model school. The for- in the morning, the latter from 8½ A. M. to ld the former from 1 P. M to 5. As at ce, both are taught by one and the same ipal. The teacher here is Matilda Hind- of Coal Bluff, near Pittsburgh, a lady of experience in the art of teaching, and very interested in her work. She has two e assistants, Fanny Pope and Maria y, who share between them a small and teach alternately. In the model there are about one hundred pupils. The ing is a common, one story brick dwell- g house, with two communicating s. The principal occupies one of these, the more advanced pupils, while the other the younger scholars, under the assistant- h the latter is carefully looked after by incipal. Though both rooms were crowded- ere was very good, and the scholars all ed interested.

analysis of an exercise in reading to I listened, showed, on the part of the er, a realization of the importance of ing not merely words but ideas also, and connection, items of useful information ularly commended. **Fortification Bill.** deserving the encouragement of the l of your city. The Normal class, now- interested me most. Composed of about y scholars, all but two or three being girls, ended to a recitation in history, which d an intelligence on I hardly expected. This were just commencing composition. mistakes and short comings were brave ir teacher with commendable patience, as really attempted to place their thoughts paper, gave promise of future proficiency. as that not even did a composition, in gen- ctry. A noticeable feature of the entire se was the interest all seemed to feel in other's performance. The class in arithme- were in vulgar fractions, and were ex- in the performance of examples on the board.

ing a portion of the time that I was with ose, I found it his regular day for receiving few pupils in the adjoining room. Tho- to after: ately, as a preparation for actual ntendence.

whole work of the Commission at this is being vigorously prosecuted. The rywains in Prestonville will soon have a school, and there is still another which ially supported by the Methodists. They well attended. What is most needed as at Florence, is a good convenient house.

STEVENSON.

ving Huntsville at 8 P. M., four hours ht me to Stevenson, where are two s and a normal class, supported by your ission. The pupils of the higher school re considerably advanced in mathemati- al class, several teachers may be expect- enter the fall next fall. The Principal a James Nichols, of New Hampshire. He Lieutenant in the army during the war, at his rightarm, or as he sometimes ex- s it, his "right wing." He has one native ant, Mary J. Walden. His school num- about seventy-five, and is a grammar ol of a low grade. There are scholars here ed well in Wilson's Fourth Reader, have y good knowledge of geography, know hing of grammar and arithmatic, and e mmitted Jane Taylor's little work on logy.

Normal Class has about twenty members is not probably a more interesting school n all the country than these same teachers. e acquainted with all the families, and is ce teacher and missionary. There has in cases some striking results. Some are now mending, and there is a plan on ving its origin in Pittsburgh, to enable ople to purchase small homesteads at a sate price. A general intelligence is ob- ble among the people, which is most grati- g. The teacher of the Primary School, J. B. Carter, a young colored man with ough good sense.

the Association lost by fire, last fall, an ent second house. The fire was the work neendiary, and when it is not the w of evidence that the citizens were im- d. A new house is in contemplation. In addition to the work is impressing in two shanties styled "churches." The whi- s have a nice lyceum, to which the priuct- r Park has donated.

is the work of the Pittsburgh Freedmen's mission in North Alabama; a steady, ent effort to alleviate the woes of a poor- hole region has been devastated by war. emphatically a peace movement. The is already greatly needed to avoid conflicts, and are eminently faithful to the ds of the Freedmen. The disposition of mer towards them is generally good. The North Alabama is in many places very ; and I know of nothing to prevent rn or European emigrants from finding home and support. The question which ecures is, shall the good work be continued by the good of your part of the State of Pennsylvania from these points light shall be shed through all this region, or shall it be ened for want of—money?

Pittsburgh Freedmen's Aid Society have work in this city, (Nashville, Tenn.) of it may write you hereafter.

Wm F. MITCHELL, Supt.

State of things in Georgia.

Augusta letter says: Enterprise is as dead e country was a desert. There is a little g pulled trade in the necessaries of life, ich purchasers buy by the ounce or pound, hers require to see the greenback before djust their scales and grasp their scoop s, as the word is understood in commu- at peace, are about as nominal as they have been to Robinson Crusoe and erman, Friday. There are no commercial ations, because there is no commerce. ppy few who have a little money hold on ir grim death, and, heedless of all the ngs offers of three, four, five and even cent, a month, with all sorts of collat- prefer to sit and wait on the hole in the barrel, the suckling is deprived, in the be- at the bird in the hand is worth the feathered creation in the bush.

Herald's Havana correspondence of the ys: The bay of Samanah has been secured Somerset Smith, the Charge de Affairs of ited States in St. Domingo, as a coaling for the latter Republic for United States ; and that the treaty has already been ed.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

A BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

The Provisions of the Bill.

Mr. Defrees Elected Government Printer

The Army Appropriation Bill Passed.

Nisgara Ship Canal Bill Killed.

No Hope for the Tariff Bill.

The Bridge Under the Mississippi.

Gen. Dix's Confirmation Doubtful.

WASHINGTON, February 26, 1867.

Government Printer Elected.

In the Senate to-day John D. Defrees, of Indiana, was elected Government Printer, under the bill passed a few days ago.

Bureau of Education.

The bill to establish a Department of Education was debated, but no final action was had. It was objected that the word bureau would be better than department, as the head of a department was a cabinet officer. To this Mr. Trumbull replied that the Agricultural Department was not a cabinet minister, but it was quickly retorted that if he was not, he thought he ought to be, and intended to make the necessary effort before long. The indications are that the bill will not pass in time from the House, whenever it shall be called up again. It looks to the establishment of a bureau at the City of Washington for the purpose of collecting such statistics and facts as shall show the condition and progress of education in the several States and Territories and of diffusing such information respecting the organization and management of schools and school systems, and methods of teaching, as shall aid the people of the United States in the establishment and maintenance of efficient school systems, and otherwise promote the cause of education throughout the entire country. The President, by and with the consent of the Senate, shall appoint a commissioner, at a salary of four thousand dollars, and he shall appoint a chief clerk, and two assistant clerks. It is made the duty of the commissioner to make an annual report to Congress, embodying the results of his investigations, &c.

Ship Canal Bill Killed.

The Niagara Ship Canal bill was killed for the session by a refusal to take it up. Mr. Chandler said he should not call it up again, but should at an early day bring in a bill to make a ship canal under government auspices, and have it free to navigation. The bill which has been so long before Congress proposed to grant six millions of dollars to a private corporation to do the work.

Army Appropriation Bill Passed.

The army appropriation bill was taken up at one o'clock, and was passed after various amendments had been offered and discussed. $14,757,902 were appropriated to pay the army, and a total of $3,850,800 for the machinery of the freedman's bureau, not including the pay of officers and soldiers detailed to duty in it. $150,000 were appropriated to build a fire-proof store house at Jeffersonville, Indiana. $60,000 for Rock Island Arsenal, and $250,000 for a bridge at Rock Island. A section was added, on motion of Mr. Wilson, ordering disbandment of the militia of the rebel states, and another directing the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau to prohibit the shipping and maiming in the Southern States.

The second section of the bill as it passed declares that the headquarters of the General of the Army shall be at Washington, and all orders or instructions relating to military operations issued by the President or Secretary of War shall be issued through the General of the Army, and in case of his inability, through the next in rank. The General of the Army shall not be removed or suspended or relieved from command, or assigned to duty elsewhere than at said headquarters, except at his own request without the previous approval of the Senate, and any orders or instructions relating to military operations issued contrary to the requirements of this section, shall be null and void, and any officer who shall issue orders or instructions contrary to the provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and any officer of the army who shall transmit, convey or obey any orders or instructions so issued, contrary to the provisions of this section, knowing that such orders were so issued, shall be liable to imprisonment for not less than two nor more than twenty years, upon conviction thereof, in any court of competent jurisdiction.

It is said that the President will pocket the bill on account of this section. General Grant was on the floor of the Senate while this bill was under discussion. He left in great haste the moment it was passed. Henry Johnson proposed to strike out the section just quoted. He feared that his presence would be construed as a lobby argument in his favor, and he broke straight for the door.

Fortification Bill.

After a prolonged struggle, the House to-day passed the annual fortification appropriation bill, cutting down the appropriations recommended by the committee fifty per cent. The only western fort included is that of Fort Wayne, near Detroit, for which twenty five thousand dollars are appropriated.

The Tariff Bill.

The tariff bill was taken up and read at great length. The impression seems quite general in the House that it will be impossible to pass it.

The Mississippi Submerged Bridge.

The President has signed the following act:

Be it enacted, &c., That the Mississippi Submerged Tubular Bridge Company, a corporation organized under the laws of Illinois, is empowered to construct, maintain and operate a submerged iron tubular bridge across the Mississippi river between St. Louis and East St. Louis, in Illinois, subject to all the conditions contained in said act of incorporation, and not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to free navigation of said waters, the cause may be tried before the District Court of the United States of any State in which any portion of said obstruction or bridge touches.

SEC. 2. That any bridge built under the provisions of this act shall be tubular in construction, sunk below the bed of said river, so that the top of said structure shall be below the bed of the channel of the Mississippi river, and so that the same shall in no wise interfere with or obstruct navigation when completed, or a safe and expeditious transit for all classes of vessels upon said river during its construction.

SEC. 3. That any bridge erected under the provisions of this act shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for transmission over the same of mails, troops and munitions of war of the United States, than the rate per mile which Railroad Companies transmitting at either end, are entitled to receive for such service.

SEC. 4. That no exclusive right or privilege shall ever be granted to any of the steam railroads now concentrating at St. Louis or East St. Louis by said bridge company to use the same, but it shall be equally open to all under such regulations and at such charges as may be fixed, from time to time, by those now charged by the Wiggins Ferry Company.

General Dix's Nomination.

The nomination of General Dix as Minister to France was taken up in the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate to-day, and the vote on recommending him for confirmation stood three to three. It was therefore determined to report to the Senate without recommendation. The chances of his confirmation are believed to be against him.

President of the Senate,

On Friday, a Senatorial Caucus will be held, to nominate a candidate for President of the Senate in place of Mr. Foster. Senators Wade, Fessenden and Sherman are mentioned.

The Tariff Bill.

The Tariff Bill was considered to-night in the House, with strong indications against its final passage. Slow progress was made.

The Naval Academy.

The attempt made in the House to-day to inquire into the propriety of removing the naval school from Annapolis was lost by a large vote.

The Coming Veto.

The veto message of the Military Reconstruction bill was read at the Cabinet meeting to-day, and will probably be sent into Congress to-morrow. An attempt will be made to pass the bill at once over the veto.

Another Presidential Dinner.

The seventh Presidential state dinner took place to-night. It was attended mostly by Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 26, 1867.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

In the Supreme Court, No. 114, Kelly and another *vs.* Cross *et al.*, in error to Circuit Court for Northern District of Illinois, judgment affirmed, with costs. No. 431, City of Galena *vs.* United States, *et al* army, in error to Circuit Court of Northern District of Illinois, judgment affirmed, with costs. No. 134, Buston *vs.* Forsyth, error to same Court as above, writ of error dismissed for want of jurisdiction. No. 146, Gilmore *vs.* Lockwood, error to Circuit Court for District of Wisconsin, judgment reversed and case remanded for proceedings. &c. No. 352 supervisors of Marshall county, Illinois *vs.* Schenck, error to Circuit Court for Northern District of Illinois, affirmed with costs. No. 369 Bradley *et al vs.* people of Illinois, error to Supreme Court of Illinois judgment reversed and cause remanded, with directions to enter judgment affirming the decision of the Board of Supervisors.

THE GEORGETOWN ELECTION.

Official returns of the Georgetown election show the election of the Radical Mayor by ninety-six majority, and seven Radical Councilmen and four of the Conservative party.

CARPENTER'S PAINTING.

The great painting of Lincoln reading the Emancipation Proclamation to his Cabinet, by Carpenter, was placed over the east door of the rotunda of the capitol to-day.

UTAH—LETTER FROM GEN. HAZEN.

General Hazen has addressed a letter from Jefferson Barracks to Representative Bidwell, who had requested a report of his observations upon affairs in Utah, while there in October last. He says: I think it important the Government should in some way strengthen its authority in that territory, and at the same time increase, by whatever means possible, our friendly relations with those people and elevate their intelligence till they come to feel they are a part of the United States and we are their friends. Harsh measures will only the more strongly consolidate them. The lands of the territory are still held by the Government. If it is the intention to give actual title to Mormon occupants on the same grounds as other immigrants, and I do not see how we can do less, a land office should be open ed there, and a commissioner appointed to settle conflicting claims.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts of internal revenue to-day were $502,916.

AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

The Senate Committee on Agriculture has recommended the erection of a building for the exclusive a use of the Agricultural Department, Judiciary square is recommended by the Department as a suitable site.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The matter for the annual report of agriculture for 1866, was presented to Congress to-day. It embraces, in addition to the work of the Department, papers from some of the best agricultural writers of the country, including Judge French and Edward Todd, T. A. Willard, Ben. Perley Poore, Wm. Clough, and others.

RESIGNATIONS.

The following should have been given as rejections by the Senate yesterday: Collector of Customs, Edgar G. Spalding, Port Huron, Michigan; Postmaster, Harvey K. Dodge, Columbus, Wisconsin; Surveyor of Customs, Hiram A. Tod, Cleveland, Ohio; Assessor of Internal Revenue, James M. Welding, Fifth district Ohio.

ORDERED TO DUTY.

Brevet Major General G. D. Gilmore and J. G. Barnard have been ordered to duty on the Board of Experimental Firing.

TEXAS FREEDMEN TO BE PROTECTED.

A letter from General Griffin, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in Texas, declares his purpose to exercise all the power given him by existing laws for the protection of freedmen, and states that every decision in that of the Bureau shall have occasion to make in case of wrong and outrage inflicted upon freedmen, shall, if necessary, be instantly backed by military force.

RELIEF OF THE DESTITUTE.

An official communication shows an aggregate amount of five hundred and thirty-nine thousand dollars expended for subsistence to the destitute refugees, freedmen, colored persons not belonging to the army, for the six months ending December last.

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

The monthly statement of the public debt, which will be published about the 5th of March, will not show any very material difference from the last statement. The receipts of customs during the month will appear quite heavy, and those from internal revenue sources unusually small, less than for any February, being the first instance of that kind. It will exhibit a heavy increase in the gold balance, several million of dollars. Interest on the five-twenties of the 10-40's is due, on the 1st proximo, will be paid.

DIFFICULTY SETTLED.

The difficulty between Mr. Burton, American Minister, and the Columbian Government has been settled. The latter country has invited a new minister will be appointed at once to fill the vacancy. Mr. Burton duly furnished by this Government with passports, to leave the country, the former having been recalled.

HARRISBURG.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS

Projected Inclined Railway to Mt. Washington.

License Bill Objected off the Calendar.

Act Vacating Spruce Alley Passed in House.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 26, 1867.

SENATE.

Bills in Place.

Mr. Fisher—Act to change the mode of granting licenses.

Mr. Bigham—Act to change the time when the Treasurer of Allegheny county shall take his seat.

Also, act to incorporate the Monongahela Inclined Plane Company.

Petitions Presented.

Petition of county commissioners in favor of the law relating to county treasurer.

Petition in favor of a prohibitory liquor law in Tarentum, East Deer, Fawn and Harrison townships.

Petition of citizens of Tarentum against the liquor bill.

Irregularity of the Mails.

Mr. White offered a resolution to investigate the irregularity of the mails.

Objected Off.

The Allegheny county liquor bill was objected of the calendar, and goes over until next week.

Spruce Alley.

Act to vacate Spruce alley was passed under a suspension of the rules.

Bills on Private Calendar Passed.

The following bills on the private calendar were considered and passed:

To prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors in Economy and Independence townships, Beaver county.

Act relative to the purchase of a law library in Washington county.

Act repealing the act in relation to a law library in Butler county.

Act relating to hawkers and peddlers in Greene county.

Act relating to election of officers and directors of Railroad Companies in Pennsylvania, making it unlawful for any Railroad Company in the State to elect any officers or a majority of directors who are not residents of the State.

MEXICO.

GEN. CORONA CAPTURES COLIMA.

The Capture of Tehuantepec Reported

SAN FRANCISCO, February 24—Official information was received yesterday of the capture of Colima by the Republican army under Corona. The Imperial garrison capitulated on the 20 of February. Corona allowed no violent proceedings on the part of his army. Profound peace reigns there now.

The capture of Tehuantepec is officially reported.

The United States steamer Mahingo, with four French war vessels, was in the harbor of Acapulco on February 15th.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK February 26, 1867.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

The Steamers City of New York, Tarifa and Pennsylvania, from Liverpool, arrived to-day.

PROTEST AGAINST RITUALISM

The formal and emphatic protest of a majority of Bishops of the Episcopal Church against the ritualistic novelties, is published.

TO BE HUNG.

George Wagner will be hanged on Friday for the murder of his wife in 1865. Chas. Marmel, colored, is sentenced to be hung on the second Friday in April, for murder.

WHISKY SALES STOPPED.

The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the suspension of sales of illicit whisky. In some cases not more than half the amount of duty was realized from actions.

THE NEW MARKET MURDER.

Facts have come to light, which cast suspicion upon the servant girl of Dr. Cowell, as the murderer of his wife at New Market, New Jersey. Teeth marks were found on Mrs. Cowell's neck, corresponding with those of the girl, and other evidences point unfavorably to her.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

Railroad Project—Union Congressional Nomination.

LOUISVILLE, February 26.—The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company offered the delegates from Madison and adjoining counties to complete a branch of the Knoxville Railroad, connecting Louisville with Richmond, Ky., via Sanford, Ky., if their counties would subscribe three quarters of a million, and thus consolidate the branch with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The delegates approved the proposition, expressing confidence that the people, by voting themselves to raise the money.

William Brown, of Nicholasville, was nominated by the Unionists to represent the Seventh District in Congress.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Report of River Improvement Committee—Damage by Flood in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, February 26.—The Committee appointed by the River Improvement Convention lately held in this city, to memorialize Congress in relation to removing obstructions to navigation of the Mississippi and its tributaries, have made a lengthy report, which contains much valuable statistical and general information respecting inland commerce and the importance of improved transportation facilities.

It is estimated that $250,000 worth of property was destroyed in Western Kansas by the recent freshet in the Kaw river.

BY THE CABLE

HABEAS CORPUS IN IRELAND.

American Government Censured

Emperor of Germany.

BERLIN, February 26.—The King of Prussia will be Emperor of Germany.

Further Suspension of Habeas Corpus.

LONDON, Feb. 26, noon.—The writ of habeas corpus has been suspended for three months longer in Ireland.

Our Government Censured.

Earl Russell censures the American Government for pleading for the Fenians.

The Reform Measures.

Earl Derby's reform measures are the topic of general conversation. Leading journals have editorial approvals.

A Reform Bill Promised.

LONDON, February 26, Evening.—The Government have withdrawn their resolutions on reform, and promised to lay before Parliament a regular reform bill.

Confederation.

The bill for confederation of the British Provinces of North America has passed the House of Lords.

Fenian Arrested.

DOUBLIN, February 26—Evening. Captain McCafferty, formerly of the United States army, and recently a leading member of the Fenian organization in America, and companion of Head Center Stevens, was arrested in this city on suspicion of having been concerned in the recent outbreak at Killarney.

Italian Elections.

FLORENCE, February 26.—The election so far for members of Italian Parliament have generally resulted in the success of the supporters of Rossoli.

New Steamship Line.

PARIS, February 26—It is announced that the first steamer of the new Havre and New Orleans line will leave Havre in May.

Shipping Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, February 26—The steamship City of Baltimore and Malta, from New York, arrived last evening.

London Money Market.

LONDON, February 26.—Consols closed at 91 5-20's, 73¾; Illinois Central, 77¾; Erie, 37¾.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL February 26 Evening.—The cotton market has been irregular, and quotations show a declined tendency downward. Middling uplands declined ¼d, and closed at 13½d, but middling Orleans are 1d. at 14d, the opening price. Sales net 4,000 bales.

Manchester market for goods and yarns is dull and heavy, with a declining tendency.

Breadstuffs quiet. American corn declined to 37s per quarter for Western. California wheat unchanged.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, February 26, Evening.—United States 5-20's, 77½.

Paris Money Market.

PARIS, February 26, Evening.—American bonds unchanged.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS,

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, February 26, 1867.

SENATE.

The Senate elected John D. Defrees, of Indiana, Government printer.

The Army Appropriation bill was considered.

On motion of Mr. LANE an amendment was added to appropriate $50,000 for the erection of a fire proof building for any army store house at Jeffersonville, Indiana.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, an amendment was adopted directing officers of the Freedmen's Bureau to prohibit maiming and whipping of freedmen, and to suspend the corporal punishment of reconciliation between the President and members for had the Committee of Fifteen, and the resolution of Mr. Kelly agreed to.

Several amendments were offered and rejected.

Mr. JOHNSON moved to strike out the second section of the bill, which he said was clearly in violation of the Constitution.

Mr. YORK—It relates to headquarters of the General-in-Chief, etc.

The bill was then laid aside rejected, 32 to 28.

An amendment was adopted to pay the cost of transportation home to California and Nevada of volunteers discharged from service at a distance therefrom.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, an amendment was adopted appropriating $200,000 for the construction of a bridge over the Mississippi at Rock Island.

The bill was passed.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the compound interest bill, when a recess was taken.

EVENING SESSION.

The compound interest note bill, on motion of Mr. SHERMAN, was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. WILSON gave notice of an amendment that every National Bank shall at all times have on hand, in lawful money of the United States an amount equal to 25 per cent. of the aggregate amount of its notes in circulation and deposits.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Finance Committee, reported back the internal revenue bill, which was ordered printed.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, then adjourned sine die. The joint resolution prohibiting any officer of the government from paying money to one not known to have been in the rebellion, and agreed to by a Conference Committee.

Several private bills were passed. Also a bill relative to the court martial of Fitz John Porter.

The bill to provide for payment to the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company of twenty-three thousand dollars for subsistence furnished to destitute refugees, freedmen, or persons not belonging to the army, for the six months ending December last.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WENTWORTH reported that the special Committee, of which he is chairman, has ascertained that the story of a corrupt bargain between Speaker Colfax and Mr. Ashley is confirmed from observations made by reporters in the gallery, and conjectural inferences therefrom, but that the Committee find nothing in the least the integrity of the President or members. There was not the least knowledge or shadow of any improper influence exercised or proposition or reconciliation between the President and members for had the Committee of Fifteen been in session. The Committee find no such knowledge.

Mr. ELDRIDGE-BRENNER made a facetious statement of a similar purport.

On motion of Mr. WENTWORTH, the committee was discharged from further consideration of the subject.

Senate amendments to House resolution prohibiting payment of claims to any person who known to be opposed to the rebellion, were acted on. That requiring claimants to prove by law that they opposed the rebellion was non-concurred in, and a committee of conference ordered.

The bill to amend twenty per cent. additional compensation to certain employees was amended, and is now in the Senate.

The fort-fication bill was amended by striking out the paragraph for permanent platforms for and use of large calibre, and by limiting expenditure in the next fiscal year to half the amount appropriated. The bill passed.

Joint resolution for the removal of the Naval Academy from Annapolis was postponed after an hour's debate. Mr. Schenck's substitute and resolution itself were rejected.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the tariff bill.

The reading of Senate amendments occupied till recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The reading of Senate amendments to the Tariff Bill in Committee of the Whole was completed after recess.

Mr. MORRILL offered a substitute for the bill, being in the main the same as reported from the Ways and Means Committee. There were not more than twelve or fifteen alterations, reducing the rates slightly, as, for instance, the rate from 30 to 25 per cent.

The Committee rose, that Mr. MORRILL might have time to explain the bill in one minute, which was ordered, 72 against 48.

The House again went into Committee, and Mr. MORRILL explained the bill.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to amend by providing that the bill should not take effect until the 1st of July.

Mr. DAWES moved to lay the amendment on the table, which was agreed to—yeas 72, nays 68.

Mr. HOLMAN's amendment was then rejected.

Mr. WILSON called up the House bill to allow the release of discharges for use in collection of claims in Kentucky.

An amendment was offered making provisions for additional bounty in the bill applicable to the Kentucky regiments.

Pending consideration, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WENTWORTH reported that the special Committee, of which he is chairman, has ascertained that the story of a corrupt bargain between Speaker Colfax and Mr. Ashley is confirmed from observations made by reporters in the gallery, and conjectural inferences therefrom, but that the Committee find nothing in the least the integrity of the President or members. There was not the least knowledge or shadow of any improper influence exercised or proposition or reconciliation between the President and members for had the Committee of Fifteen been in session. The Committee find no such knowledge.

Mr. ELDRIDGE-BRENNER made a facetious statement of a similar purport.

On motion of Mr. WENTWORTH, the committee was discharged from further consideration of the subject.

Senate amendments to House resolution prohibiting payment of claims to any person who known to be opposed to the rebellion, were acted on. That requiring claimants to prove by law that they opposed the rebellion was non-concurred in, and a committee of conference ordered.

The bill to amend twenty per cent. additional compensation to certain employees was amended, and is now in the Senate.

The fort-fication bill was amended by striking out the paragraph for permanent platforms for and use of large calibre, and by limiting expenditure in the next fiscal year to half the amount appropriated. The bill passed.

Joint resolution for the removal of the Naval Academy from Annapolis was postponed after an hour's debate. Mr. Schenck's substitute and resolution itself were rejected.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the tariff bill.

The reading of Senate amendments occupied till recess.

EVENING SESSION.

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Mr. MORRILL offered a substitute for the bill, being in the main the same as reported from the Ways and Means Committee. There were not more than twelve or fifteen alterations, reducing the rates slightly, as, for instance, the rate from 30 to 25 per cent.

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FROM STEUBENVILLE.

Philip Phillips, the "Sweet Singer," at the Female Seminary.

Special Correspondence to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, February 26, 1867.

Yesterday afternoon, after the exercises of the day were over, Prof. Reid announced to the young ladies that Mr. Philip Phillips was in the house, and had consented to give them a short entertainment. The sound of the bell had hardly ceased reverberating through the old Seminary halls, until the girls were seated in their accustomed places in the study hall, anxiously watching the entrance door for the appearance of "the sweet singer of Israel." Every soon came in, and seating himself at the cabinet organ, commenced a simple prelude. Then followed a few sacred songs, so beautifully rendered that many were melted to tears. While listening to Mr. Phillips, the most uncultivated ear in the room could not but appreciate the sentiment conveyed through the words "Singing for Jesus."

In the evening he sang in Kilgore Hall. Those who went there expecting to hear operatic airs, came away disappointed. The pieces, with one or two exceptions were all of a religious character. In them, by way of contrast, he happily illustrated the fact that music containing no real meaning, but merely a harmonious blending of sounds was like a novel without a moral, not worth the time spent in reading it. One of the best, indeed, was "Old Ironsides." A little boy was represented as having climbed to the topmast of a ship, and standing there until the head grew dizzy, would the next moment, perhaps, have been dashed upon the deck, had not the father, rising in the room below, and seeing his son's danger, grasped a gun, and pointing it at the child made him jump as far as he could out into the ocean, for no wound on the boy's faith in his parent's power, as he knew the fearful leap which a yell like this would require, is pictured what every father should be, when they come to their Heavenly Father.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

It is said that the Roberts's Fenians in New York contemplate an early resumption of operations in Canada.

Governor Crapo, of Michigan, has vetoed the Port Huron and Lansing Railroad bill, on the ground of unconstitutionality.

The President has approved the bill authorizing a submerged tubular bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis, and the amendatory and smuggling bill.

The *Herald's* Balize, British Honduras correspondence of the 3d says? Another expedition has been started after the Indians, in charge of Col. Healey, of the British army. The facts of the late defeat of Her Majesty's troops are so damaging to the credit of the soldiers that efforts to give the details. The sugar cane crops are magnificent. Some thousands of tons of sugar are now awaiting shipment, and we shall have excellent sugar in abundance.

William A Dart, removed last fall from the position of United States District Attorney for the Northern District of New York, has been appointed Judge Advocate General.

The *Times'* Washington special says: Edward Cooper, of the Select Committee to inquire into the murder of Union soldiers in South Carolina, has made a minority report, in which he admits that the soldiers were unquestionably deliberately murdered, but claims that it is not proved by the testimony before the committee that the charged prisoners were guilty of the crime. He then proceeds at length to sustain the conclusion which finally culminates in the release of the prisoners under habeas corpus each. He also disagrees with the committee as to the necessity for military rule in the South to maintain order.

It is said the Judiciary Committee's investigation of the matter of the return to the rebels of confiscated property, shows that in Louisiana alone property valued at fifty millions of dollars had been returned to the rebels by order of the President. All our Generals have frequently decided that this property belonged to the Government, and that the title to it was perfect, but in every case it was taken from them by the President and restored to the rebels.

A New Brunswick, New Jersey, dispatch of yesterday morning says: About one o'clock this morning the residence of Dr. Lester Wallace Cowall was entered during his absence and robbed of many valuables and a considerable sum of money. The burglar was discovered in the act by Mrs. Cowell, who gave the alarm. He got out of bed and fired a revolver several times at the burglars, and was finally set upon by two of them and severely beaten. The fellow then drew a dirk knife and stabbed Mrs. Cowell several times at the throat, but not fatally. The fellow then escaped. Several amendments were offered and rejected.

Mr. JOHNSON moved to strike out the second section of the bill, which he said was clearly in violation of the Constitution.

Mr. YORK—It relates to headquarters of the General-in-Chief, etc.

The bill was then laid aside rejected, 32 to 28.

An amendment was adopted to pay the cost of transportation home to California and Nevada of volunteers discharged from service at a distance therefrom.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, an amendment was adopted appropriating $200,000 for the construction of a bridge over the Mississippi at Rock Island.

The bill was passed.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the compound interest bill, when a recess was taken.

EVENING SESSION.

The compound interest note bill, on motion of Mr. SHERMAN, was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. WILSON gave notice of an amendment that every National Bank shall at all times have on hand, in lawful money of the United States an amount equal to 25 per cent. of the aggregate amount of its notes in circulation and deposits.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Finance Committee, reported back the internal revenue bill, which was ordered printed.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, then adjourned sine die. The joint resolution prohibiting any officer of the government from paying money to one not known to have been in the rebellion, and agreed to by a Conference Committee.

Several private bills were passed. Also a bill relative to the court martial of Fitz John Porter.

The bill to provide for payment to the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company of twenty-three thousand dollars for subsistence furnished to destitute refugees, freedmen, or persons not belonging to the army, for the six months ending December last.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, February 26, Evening.—Cotton is dull and declined ¼d. Sales of 10,000 bales. Middling uplands 13½d.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Breadstuffs quiet. Corn declined 3d. Spirits of turpentine 37s 6d. Linseed cakes £ 015s per ton. Petroleum unchanged.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, February 26, Evening.—United States 5-20's, 77½.

Paris Money Market.

PARIS, February 26, Evening.—American bonds unchanged.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS,

SECOND SESSION

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1867.

At the Georgetown election the newly enfranchised negroes proved the balance of power, and exerted their influence for its Republican candidate for Mayor, who, consequently, was elected. This is the beginning—a small beginning—but from small beginnings great results often flow. To say the least, the Georgetown election is an interesting fact.

Reverdy Johnson is one of the first constitutional lawyers in the country, and did not hesitate to vote for the reconstruction bill. It is understood also that he has urged the President to sign it. Among the many Republicans are many sound lawyers, not one of whom questions the constitutionality of the measure,—nevertheless the Supreme Court is relied on in advance to reverse the action of Congress, so much has that court come to be regarded as a political *machine*.

At an adjourned meeting of the Western Iron and Nail Manufacturers, held in this city yesterday, it was unanimously resolved not to resume operations.

The President, it is now said, will pocket the Reconstruction bill, in consequence of a provision in the military appropriation bill restricting his power as commander-in-chief of the army. The reader is referred to our special dispatch.

The first report as to General Grant's views of the Reconstruction bill was at fault. Not only is he for the bill, but he does not hesitate to recommend the President to give it his approval. In a conversation with Secretary McCulloch he expressed his opinion on the subject with much earnestness.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says the first duty of the State authorities on the Reconstruction bill becoming a law, is to procure the judgment of the Supreme Court thereon,—if they decide it is constitutional there must be submission; if not, then the situation will not be changed. Under no circumstances does the *Enquirer* counsel resistance. It says:

"We have no right to call a convention or hold an election of any sort, except in the mode and upon the terms therein prescribed; and to attempt to do so would be considered a contumacious and rebellious act, and would provoke and be alleged to justify, an instant sponging out of our whole system. We counsel no such collision."

There is something bordering on despair in the further comments of the *Enquirer*, which "implores" the authorities to act, closing with the remark that in the legal struggle over the question of constitutionality "is comparatively the sum-total of our present duties."

WHAT WILL THE SOUTH DO?

With the Reconstruction bill as good as a law already, this is the question of the day. Congress has taken its stand on a line from which it will never recede. In no possible future is there any danger a Congress will be chosen that will dare take the backward step. Were the Democratic party in power to-day, we doubt if it would do it. This measure has come as the necessary result of public opinion, and public opinion is ever progressive. There may have been a period of the rebellion when the Democratic party would have compromised with the South,—but that period once passed, it would not have dared to attempt it. And so it is and will be with the business of reconstruction. Through to the very end—as the war was fought—is the only policy any party clothed with power and responsibility will ever think of putting in practice. In this the parallel between the military management of the rebellion and the management of the civil questions growing out of it is striking. As there could be no backward step in the one, there will be none in the other.

The *N. Y World*, heretofore prompt to advise the South and even goad it on to extreme action, now hesitates. Virtually, however, it admonishes the Southern people to ponder well before they reject the terms now offered. "If the South has any reason to distrust its own firmness," says the *World*, "it had better yield in 1867than at some future time." The advantages of the early adoption of the basis of restoration, be it the present bill, or some other, is urged, and the following views of the future pressed on their attention:

> If the Southern States are ever to reorganize under the Sherman bill, they should do so this year, and thereby gain the advantage of participating in the Presidential election. If they form no new State Constitution during the Summer and Autumn, and present them to Congress for acceptance at the next Winter's session, the means of subjecting them to four years more of Radical tyranny. If they should reorganize the next year, their constitutions could not be submitted to Congress for approval until after the Presidential election is past. The South has a far deeper stake in that election than any of the Northern States. In rescuing the Government from Radical control, and their electoral votes would in all probability turn the scale. We do not advise the Southern people to seize this advantage if they feel sure of an ultimate triumph by other means; but, unless they are unchangeably confident and united, they had better not let go a bird in the hand to try what luck they may have in beating the bush.

We said yesterday that a divided South—the building up of two parties there—would be among the first fruits of agitation for the rejection or adoption of the terms of peace. Already are we furnished proof of this in the address of Ex-Governor Brown, earnestly counselling the people of Georgia to lose no time in organizing under the new law. We look for favorable words from Governor Orr, of South Carolina, and from other no less influential Southern leaders. With two parties in the South we may begin to expect something like old times again.

BO! FOR BRAZIL.

The grand cry of leading rebels, when their occupation was gone by the suppression of the rebellion, was, Bo! for Brazil. It was coupled with expressions, more or less decided, of disgust with the United States and of aversion to the idea of again coming under the Federal Government. Some went to Brazil, while the impulse of passion, whether hatred or fear, was strong. The special attraction toward Brazil rather than any other South American country is presumed to have been the flourishing condition of slavery there. In climate, productions, facilities for acquiring wealth, condition of society, and civil government, is is not distinguished by any superior advantages over other South American countries. Its two prominent peculiarities are, the Imperial instead of Republican government, and the existence of slavery, instead of universal liberty.

But, it appears, that expectations are not realised by those who have gone thither, either from disgust with the Union Government, or from the attractions of slavery, or from the general desire to improve their condition. The country, as to its natural and material resources, is undoubtedly rich. It is of vast extent, having a great variety of climate, grand rivers, fertile plains, mountains rich with precious minerals, and unbounded forests of valuable woods for dyeing, shipbuilding and cabinet work. From one of its woods, of red color, the name Brazil is said to have been given to the country by the Portuguese King, Emanuel, its first name having been Santa Cruz, given it by its discoverer in the year 1500.

But it requires something more than a good country to constitute a good home. The people, the Government, the religion, the institutions, the customs have something to do in making a country attractive, safe and comfortable, or the reverse. These in Brazil do not satisfy the deluded people who have migrated thither from the United States. They are represented, by recent intelligence, as in a most unhappy condition, and many as extremely destitute and miserable—owing in part to *slavery, and low wages produced by it*. There seems to be something like retribution in this encounter of difficulties from slavery, by those who have made so much difficulty for slavery. And surely, if perdition [illegible] in their idolatry of that institution as to leave the United States and go to Brazil, in order to enjoy the benefit of it, their disappointment will not receive much sympathy in this country. We have nothing to say of individuals who leave their country, for the sake of prosecuting enterprises abroad that seem to them promising of advantage. But those who are dissatisfied with the country, its government, its personal and social advantages, its political and religious liberty, its civilization, and progress and attainments of which the rebellion has been *the occasion*, and who set their faces toward Brazil for comfort and indemnity, can only be pitied and condemned, as adding the folly of expatriation to the wickedness of rebellion.

It is quite evident that the class of persons who control the South, are not half as much in favor of military doings as they were six years ago. During all the winter of 1860–1, when the entire North was as quiet as Sunday, nothing could be seen or heard of, in Southern towns, villages and county cross roads, but mustering and drilling and talking of war. At present, any military movements for the protection of persecuted citizens, for restoring order and government, for maintaining the laws and for redeeming the people of the government, are decided as tyranny and oppression, the agents of the Union in this indisputable work, are branded with the name of Satraps, and popular prejudice is appealed to, in order to make their office odious and ineffectual. If these deluded and deceiving leaders had been less free in inciting to war, they would not now have had military restraint to complain of. Severe diseases, like rebellion, in the body politic, require severe remedies. Those who appealed to arms, must not complain of military restrictions, as long as they make them necessary.

"STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL" BALL.

The standard of public morals in the city of Washington is said not to be high. We are not in favor of either judgments or statements, concerning the morals of cities, which include in one indiscriminate sentence all the inhabitants. But there are causes in operation at the capital which have a direct tendency to lower the tone of morals, and at the same time to entail the discredit and a portion of the other bad effects of the debasement on residents, when they really are due to the strangers with which the city is constantly crowded.

We are led to this train of reflections by an item in the correspondence of the New York *Advertiser*, the purport of which is that on Monday night there was to be a private fancy ball, in an unoccupied house, which had been fitted up for the occasion; that the affair was to be *strictly confidential*, and the tickets $50 each.

We have no doubt that similar entertainments are accessible in Washington and in other cities, almost every night in the year. But this has some conditions thrown around it which define its character in such a way as to give it special claims to consideration and condemnation. The price of tickets shows that it is not a low, back street affair. Its being at a tenantless house fitted up for the occasion, awakens the suspicion that it is not to be encumbered by the restrictions that regulate a private residence or a well ordered and regulated hotel for the preservation of its good fame. And further, the announcement that it is to be "strictly confidential," goes far towards defining its character and class. This last expression has a sort of technical significance, in certain connections, which is not deemed at all auspicious to virtue.

We do not know what was, in fact, the character of the Monday night's ball, but forming our estimate or our conjecture from the announcement, we should imagine it to be veritably classified when placed among the Dyonisia of the Greeks, or those secret assemblies and rites of the Bacchantes, which rapidly corrupted morals and which struck virtuous consuls with such horror that they suppressed it and banished it from Rome. The Bacchanal orgies were also "strictly confidential," According to their rules, it was not lawful to speak of what was done or said in them. The fancy ball, which we presume took place on Monday night, according to the announcement, was guarded well against inspection or exposure; first, by the fifty dollar price of admission; second, by being at nobody's house; and third, by the rule and assurance embraced in the phrase, "strictly confidential." There was to be no telling who was there nor what any body did or said. Under the regulations they might have had a time and a scene, which, though replete with honors to Bacchus and Venus, would have made old Cato and any virtuous Roman matron cover their faces with shame and horror.

SPEAKING FOR THE PRESIDENT.

The Washington *Republican*, speaking for the President, says if the Radicals think he will pocket the reconstruction bill they will find themselves mistaken, and the two Houses will have an opportunity of making the bill a law. "If it becomes a law," continues the organ, "if that is the best that the Thirty-Ninth Congress can produce after laboring for two years, the President will do the best he can with it. He will execute it, and, if possible, will bring harmony out of the present national chaos through its agency, unless prevented by the constitutional interference and check of that august and ever-to-be-respected co-ordinate branch of the Government, the Supreme Court of the United States."

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Kentucky Democratic Convention undertakes to give the key note to the United States Supreme Court, by pronouncing the Reconstruction Bill unconstitutional. The out giving on this point by the President's organ, shows the Supreme Court is relied on to head Congress, and give the insurgents the victory. But this may not be. The New York *Times* refers to this expectation, and makes the following comments concerning it:

> "But it must be remembered that four members of that court out of nine would now, beyond all doubt, indorse such a measure; and that, of the five who would oppose it, one if not two will probably never again sit on the bench in consequence of extreme age and illness. A law was passed, moreover, at the last session, which declares that in case of the death of a Supreme Court Judge, the vacancy shall not be filled until the whole number of Judges shall have been reduced by death or otherwise, to seven. The chances are, therefore, that within the next year the Supreme Court of the United States will be as thoroughly in the hands of the Radicals as Congress is.
>
> "Senator Johnson's misgivings, therefore, would seem to be a very substantial foundation in the probabilities of the future."

Postmaster General.

The correspondent of the Boston *Post* asserts that the retirement of Mr. Randall from the Postoffice Department was mooted by himself. The same correspondent says that the President while admitting that an emergency might arise where a ready yielding in this regard would be a necessity to secure harmony, remarked that there were other members of his Cabinet from whom a similar condition of resignation would be more welcome and of which he would not be slow to avail himself. The name of Governor Andrew is associated with those other gentlemen in connection with the Department. Mr. Greeley says if the President ever thought of calling him to his Cabinet he does not know it.

Spring Elections.

New Hampshire elects a Governor, three Congressmen and Legislators, on the second Tuesday in March. At the last election the Republican majority was 4,656. Connecticut elects a Governor, Congressmen and Legislators on the first Monday in April. Last year the Republican majority was 6,541. Rhode Island elects a Governor and Congressmen on the first Monday in April. Last year General Burnside, who is now dying, was chosen without opposition. As yet he has no opponent in the field.

More to Come.

According to the New York *Times*, bills are in course of preparation for early introduction into the next Congress, providing for a sweeping confiscation of rebel property in the Southern States, and for its distribution among the enfranchised slaves, for paying claims of loyal men for property destroyed during the war, and for giving farms to Northern soldiers who will settle in the South.

"Gentlemen will leave their tobacco at the door," is the polite intimation posted at the entrance of one of the Columbus, Ohio, eateries. The *Journal* of that city suggests, however, that "gentlemen" need no such admonition.

The question of relieving the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company of taxes, has been indefinitely postponed by the Virginia House of Delegates.

Steamboating at St. Louis.

The St. Louis *Dispatch* of the 21st says: To-day closes one of the most active months in river commerce for many a long day. Our boatmen have been over head and ears in business, and the present time may be called their harvest. Goodness knows they need some such comfort for the losses they sustained last year. It is estimated by well informed persons that the steamboats of this port have not less than two millions of dollars last year, independent of river losses inflicted by accidents, collisions and other mishaps incidental to the hazardous business of steamboating.

The Rebel Cotton Loan.—The London *Times*, in its city article of the 7th inst says: "The Committee of Bondholders of the unfortunate Cotton Loan have presented to-day a memorial to Her Majesty's Government on behalf of their claims, accompanied by the opinion of Mr. Fleming, Queen's Counsel, and Mr. J. H. Lloyd. The fact of this loan having a special hypothecation of cotton, which was largely taken by the North, they consider their security in a different position to an ordinary Confederate loan."

The Eastport (Me.) *Sentinel* says that the island of Campo Bello, celebrated as the spot where Fenian squadrons were first "set in the field," during the late attempts to capture British North America, has been sold to a Mr Seymour, of New York, for $8,000. Mr. Seymour has been elected mining upon the island, or rather in re-designing the mineral resources of the island, for several years. The sale includes the whole island, except about eighty acres.

Short Look Ahead.—A writer on fashionable intelligence says: "It requires no very vigorous imagination to conceive such an announcement as this in the fashionable columns two years hence: Mrs Colonel De Ruffin will appear at Grace Church, to-morrow, with a new and splendid corsage. Parisian milliner, cost, thirty-five dollars."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Bishop Thompson says that before the English entered Hindoostan, the natives were temperate, but now, despite their religion, they indulge in both liquor and opium, to the hindrance of missionary operations among them.

Great consternation prevails in Paris over the sudden disappearance of over forty persons during the last four months, which has never been explained. A new association of hackmen recently established are suspected of making away with them.

A visitor to the Hartford Deaf and Dumb Asylum describes the religious service as wonderfully solemn and impressive. The chaplain alone closes his eyes, for the deaf children must see him in order to join with him. Every eye is intently fixed on him as he slowly and with reverent gestures addresses the Creator in the voiceless language of the dumb. Not a sound is heard; not an eye wanders; every pupil seems to be transfixed, and to join with all his heart and all his powers in the silent morning prayer. It is the most devout in external form of any service that was ever witnessed.

A dispatch from Paris says:—"An order of the Minister of Agriculture has been issued, declaring that if the cattle plague is extending in Belgium, all meat and carcasses of cattle are forbidden entry into or transit through France from across the French frontier from Dunkirk to the Rhine, near Lanterbourg."

Says a New York letter:—Everybody that is anybody now is on the wing for Paris. We hear of entire families renting their dwellings up town till next fall, intending to reside in the gay capital all summer. To-day, all the steamers went out full, and one of them at least had to refuse applications for berths.

The importations the last week at New York were as follows: Dry goods, $2,857,312; general merchandise, $4,215,294; total, $6,972,606. This is a heavy increase on the entries for any week in many months past. It shows that the importers, at all events, have an expectation of a lively spring business, if nobody else has.

In spite of the excessive dullness of the times and the prospects of a financial crash, the jewelers in Broadway, New York, are reported to have sold more diamonds and expensive jewelry since Christmas than during any similar period for two years. Perhaps the inflation of the currency has something to do with this. But probably our natural extravagance has more.

In the Grisons, France, there has been a fall of red snow, to the depth of three inches, continuing for two hours. The phenomenon is said to be due to the presence of a microscopic mus-hroom, the *protococcus vivalis*.

The grand Bal D'Opera with which the Academy is to be opened promises to be brilliant and elaborate. Milliners and mantua-makers, florists and coiffeures having been engaged to furnish their newest and most elegant designs for the fair women who have concluded to grace the occasion with their presence. At present the Assembly at the Academy next Friday evening promises to be one of the most brilliant that has been there for several years.

No woman, during the Paris Exhibition, is to be allowed to enter alone any of the upper houses which are open late at night in that city. This order is said to be a part of a system of general surveillance of manners, order and public health, to be maintained as a mark of respect to visitors during the season.

In Red Ruth, one of the copper mining districts of England, out of a population of one hundred thousand persons two hundred and twenty men more than women annually die of pulmonary diseases.

Among the curiosities of the Paris Exposition will be artificial floating islands on the Seine, similar to those seen in the west. They are immense bamboo rafts, on which a layer of earth is spread, which, being planted, is soon covered with vegetation. The Chinaman erects a tent in the center, and then trusts himself and family to this moving oasis, which usually drifts about at the mercy of the winds. Sometimes it is, however, provided with masts and sails and anchors.

There is no government in the world whose credit stands so high in the European market as that of Chile. The Minister of Finance of Chile made application in London, recently, for a loan of ten millions of dollars, and the application was immediately answered by an offer of eighty five millions, and a scramble for the stock at one and a quarter premium.

The Salt Lake *Valette* announces that the work of "Gentile expulsion" by the Mormons is still progressing. On the 25th of January, two prominent citizens received the mysterious notice to quit the place or take the consequences. Accepting the invitation as inevitable, they left.

It is designed to exhibit at the Paris Exposition every publication, as far as practicable, that was put forth in Great Britain in 1868. Upwards of 3,000 volumes have been contributed by the various publishers as a loan for exhibition, and almost all the leading firms in London and Edinburgh have sent in their publications of the year, including many of a magnificent and costly character.

Spanish advices report no fewer than eight newspaper editors under sentence of death.

"If you had avoided rum," said a rum-seller to a customer, "you could ride in your carriage." "And if you had never sold rum," said the bacchanal, "you would have been my driver."

A boy near Buffalo accidentally shot himself, and the ball remained nine months in his brain, when he began to recover from the stupified condition into which he was thrown. It was sometime before consciousness returned to the boy, but gradually his senses came back, and he recognized his friends. But his power of speech was gone—he could not, with the exception of a disjointed word or two, talk at all, and the power to read was gone entirely from him; yet, strange to say, his arithmetical powers were not only preserved, but appeared to be increased wonderfully. He could figure up, with marvellous celerity, very difficult problems; in fact, the loss of the organ of speech seemed to be counterbalanced by the increased power of the organ of calculation.

PERSONAL.

—There is in Rome another American artist who would certainly attract attention by the novelty of her situation, if not from any other cause, and that is Miss Edmonia Lewis. As many of our readers know, she belongs to the colored race in part, and partly to the Indian, her father being a negro and her mother a member of some Indian tribe. The first twelve years of her life were spent in wigwams at the West, in Michigan and other States. In her studio, at No. 57 *Viale della Porta*, she shows the fruits of these early associations in *terra cotta*, the line of which well suits their copper-colored skins. She speaks of them with a frankness and *naiveté* that is quite amusing, and as she pointed out the face of "my uncle, Sunrise," she, a colored sculptor from America here in the city of the Cæsars, I must say I experienced a new sensation. Miss Lewis has gone in her studies three groups from Hiawatha, which her natural sympathy with Indian life has led her to model, and which are by no means poor in expression, or unpromising in anatomy. There is one of "The Wooing," another representing Minnehaha and the Arrowmaker, and a third from the same poem which I do not at this moment recall. She is now engaged on a bust of Dr. Lewis, of Boston. Miss Lewis is well received and hospitably entertained in Rome, and especially by the English, who have shown her many kindnesses. She is often out driving on the Pincian with the wife of a prominent English teacher belonging to the Catholic Church, who in this way is able not only to help an artist who needs assistance, but to show her hatred of Americans, which she omits no opportunity of displaying in Rome in common with many of her nation. There is no prejudice on the continent in regard to color, and the most complete equality always exists between blacks and whites, so that a colored artist would feel quite as much at her ease in Rome as in her own country, even after making every allowance for difference of manners and customs and the necessity of an entire change in one's mode of life. Miss Lewis is not without a certain degree of artistic ability, and if that talent exist it is well for both herself and the races that she should be aided and encouraged to develop it.

—The Emperor Napoleon has presented to the Empress Eugenie a splendid set of jewels, valued at 1,000,000 francs.

—Some time ago the Pennsylvania Legislature passed a vote of $50,000 for the picture of the battle of Gettysburg, to be placed in the State capitol at Harrisburg. Rothermel was the artist selected for the execution of this work, upon the cartoons for which he is now assiduously engaged.

—The King of Belgium is reported to have closed a recent conversation on Mexico with a distinguished English army officer, by this remark: 'In short, what can be done with a country where the flowers are without odor, the fruit without flavor, the women without modesty, and the men without honor."

—Emerson says: "It is pleasant to see refinement penetrating into retired homes. The more plane the life, the less dull. The beautiful should never be out of thought. It is as right that the bread should be put upon the table in a comely shape as that it should be eaten."

—At the Sunday evening meeting of the Washington Temperance Society, the report says the Hon. Mr. Plants, of Ohio, made some telling "hits" on the fashionable customs of Washington society, where the fair hand of woman is the unpaid voluntary agent in leading young men to the low grogshops by putting the cup to their lips when invited to the fashionable parlors of the city. At the same meeting Hon Mr. Ross, of Illinois, said he had introduced a resolution in the House of Representatives requesting the Committee for the District of Columbia to prepare a bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District, which was received with enthusiastic applause.

—In *Harper* for March is given a sketch of the life of A. T. Stewart, the wealthy New York merchant. Among the anecdotes is the following: "A young lady, whose acquaintance he had made, said to him on the day preceding the opening of his store: 'You must not sell anything on the morrow till I come and make the first purchase—for I will bring luck.' True to her promise, she drove up in her carriage early in the day, and purchased goods to nearly $300 in value, principally of Irish laces. Long years passed; the lady married and removed with her husband to a European city. Mr. Stewart was in that city on one hand there learned that his first customer was still living, but in very reduced circumstances. Her husband was dead, but before his death had squandered her fortune. Procuring good apartments, he caused them to be furnished in a style corresponding with her former position in life. Then calling upon her and renewing his acquaintance, and after conversing on old times and former friends, asked her to take a drive with him around the city in his carriage, which stood at the door. After looking at some objects of interest, he took her to his new residence, saying: This, if it meets your approbation, is your future home. He settled an annuity on her, and during the residue of her life she lived not only in comfort, but in comparative affluence, supported entirely by his bounty. Truly, if she brought luck to the young merchant, that first morning's purchase was a lucky one for her."

—M. Lejean, a French *savant*, dispatched on an exploring expedition to India and the Persian Gulf by Napoleon III., has discovered Mss. of extraordinary antiquity, extending from the oldest time to the Alexandrine period, and from the Arians to Buddhism. M Lejean also speaks of having discovered what he calls "pre-Sanscrit" idioms in some of the dialects still spoken between Cashemere and Afghanistan.

—The Princess of Wales has her third baby, a daughter, born on Wednesday, the 20th. She has been married not four years, and has three children, which is doing as well as could be expected—as she is doing now.

Finest of the Fine.—An invoice of the finest Imported Liquors, such as Otard, Dupuy & Co's Brandy, pure Oporto Wine, Sherry and Madeira Wines, fine old Jamaica Rum and Holland Gin. Also, the finest Old Rye Whisky in the country. All of the above goods have been selected with great care and for family use. Sold by

McCLARAN & McKENNAN'S Drug Store,
85 Market st. corner Diamond near Fifth st.

London Ale and Porter.—For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, &c., and are the most healthful and lasting tonics known. We are importing the above goods direct from the best houses in London, and can supply the trade as low as any house in New York. Sold by the bottle dozen or cask by

McCLARAN & McKENNAN, Druggists,
85 Market st. corner Diamond near Fifth st.

DR. CHAUSSIER'S EMPRESS LA COMPOSITION IMPERATRICE POUR LES CHEVEUX.—It has long been known that the lively mental exertion, by excitement, disease and imperfect circulation, loses its vitality, turns gray and falls off. That eminent French Chemist, DR. CHAUSSIER, has provided a complete antidote, and at the same time a beautiful dressing for the hair, durable and finely perfumed. Remember this is the finest article for the toilet which has ever been presented to the public. IT IS NOT A DYE. It will not soil the finest linen. It will not gum the hair. It relieves the scalp of dandruff and unpleasant irritation. Prevents the hair from falling off, even after fevers. Causes the new hair to grow. If will restore grey hair to its natural color, or the money will be refunded in every instance. As this preparation is comparatively new in this country, the proprietor presents the testimonials of well known persons as to its excellence. Directions in French and English. Sold by Agent for Pittsburgh, JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, 84 Market street. M T W.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

CLOTHING.

SELLING OUT OF A

WHOLESALE CLOTHING STORE.

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The undersigned having determined to quit business offer for sale at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

PIECE GOODS,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Cottonades, Jeans, Vest-ings, &c. Also, of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods and Tailor's Trimmings, to which they call the attention of dealers in the city and the country, and the public generally.

Our entire stock of Goods MUST BE SOLD by the FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT, as our store has been rented. All those dealing in a great bargain should call early at No. 137 WOOD STREET.

A. FROWENFELD & BRO.

RELIGIOUS.

☞ PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—Special Religious services will be held in Plymouth Church, on Hand street, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, and on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, commencing at half past seven o'clock. The Pastor, Rev. HENRY WARE, will preside. All are cordially invited to be present.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BLACK BOARD PAPER,
WHATMAN DRAWING PAPERS,
TRACING LINEN,
DRAWING TACKS,
FIELD BOOKS,
CROSSSECTION and PROFILE PAPER,
BRISTOL BOARD and PAPER FOR TRACTORS,
AND
MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS,
FOR SALE BY
W. S. HAVEN,
Corner Wood and Third streets.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned under the name of GIFFIN & JOHNSTON, this day dissolved by mutual consent. C. R. JOHNSTON retiring therefrom. The business of the firm will be settled by the continuing partner.
C. R. JOHNSTON.
February 25, 1867.

HAVING SOLD MY ENTIRE INTEREST in the Grocery business to my late partner, WM. GIFFIN, who will continue the business at the old stand, No. 87 Wood street, I respectfully solicit for him a continuance of the favors heretofore extended to the late firm of GIFFIN & JOHNSTON.
C. R. JOHNSTON.

EXECUTORS' SALE.
The Executors of J. M. PORTER, deceased, now offer for sale, all the right, title, interest and claim of the said estate in 26 valuable coal privileges, in sufficient surface for manufacturing purposes. Said lots are located fronting on the Allegheny river and Allegheny Valley Railroad, about 21 miles from Pittsburgh, and are finely situated for any manufacturing purpose, especially for salt and coal. Also, 40 acres being leased and containing fine salt and oil wells, the former now yielding a rent to the estate for salt alone of $2,000 per year; said lots contain from 14 to 16 perches on the river each, and have a depth from 7 to 5 rods on the Allegheny river and Allegheny Valley R. R.
Plans of said lots can be seen, and terms of sale made known, on application to the Executors residing in Tarentum, Allegheny county, Pa.
JAMES R. FULTON,
WM. M. EVANS,
JAS McCALL, Sr.,
Executors.

MEDICINES! MEDICINES!
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure,
Hostetter's Bitters,
Drake's Bitters,
Borhave's Bitters,
Huofland's Bitters,
Strickland's Tonic,
White Pine Compound,
Wishart's Tar Cordial,
Hoi's Lung Balsam,
Kennedy's Discovery,
Lindsay's Blood Searchers,
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

CALIFORNIA WINES.
Angelica, Muscatel, Sherry, Port,

GARDEN SEEDS.
Extra Early Peas,
Horticultural Bean,
Turnips, Beets, &c.
Anything in the Drug or Medicine Line at

PARK & BRILL'S
DEPOT DRUG STORE,
NO. 77 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
ws

TENT ON THE BEACH,
WHITTIER'S NEW POEM.
ONE VOLUME, 12MO. PRICE $1 50.
The Last Warning Cry,
Cumming's New Book, one vol. 12mo. Price $1 50.
Just Received by
DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.,
93 WOOD STREET.

$200,000 to Loan
ON
Government Securities,
In sums to suit borrowers, on from one to six months time, at low rates.
Jas. T. Brady & Co, Bankers
tf CORNER FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

LOOK AT THIS.

FRUIT TREES
FOR SPRING PLANTING
Parties who intend planting Vineyards, Orchards, Garden's, Lawns, &c., are invited to deal with responsible tree people in who will give as good satisfaction, a stock as any one home establishment not large enough to employ tree peddlers. Justified references can be given any time if required by addressing
BOX 668, or 726, PITTSBURGH.

A FULL STOCK OF
CANNED FRUITS,
In store and for sale by
COOK BROS. & CO.,
345 Liberty street

PRODUCE NOW RECEIVING.—Butter, 1,000 lbs prime fresh Roll Butter; Lard, 1,000 lbs Leaf Lard, in kegs; Apples, 500 bush bright dry apples; Peaches, 200 bush, bright dry Peaches; Beans, 200 bush small Beans; Cheese, 300 lbs. mild cutting Cream Cheese, 200 do mild cutting Hamburg Cheese. 150 do mild cutting Goshen; Sorghum, 50 bbls bright and choice; Potatoes, 100 bbls choice Russets, &c. Full stock of Groceries in store, for sale by
H. RIDDLE,
No. 183 Liberty street.

N. O. MOLASSES AND SUGAR.—
100 bbls strictly prime to choice Louisiana Plantation Molasses.
15 bbls prime N. O. Sugar; just arrived per steamer Renie n, and for sale by
WILLIAM MILLER,
Late Miller & Ricketson,
corner Liberty and Irwin streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
CONVERTED INTO THE
NEW 5-20 GOLD COUPON BOND,
INCLUDING THE
UNITED STATES 6'S, 1881.
UNITED STATES 6'S, 1862.
UNITED STATES 6'S, 1864.
UNITED STATES 6'S, 1865.
AND
7-30'S OF ALL SERIES.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
CORNER OF FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS.

RICE BROTHERS,
269 & 271 EAST WATER STREET,
MILWAUKEE.
CHARLES H. RICE & CO.,
211 & 213 SOUTH WATER STREET,
CHICAGO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE PURCHASE OF
GRAIN, FLOUR, PROVISIONS & HOPS,
AND DEALERS IN
CHOICE MILLING WHEAT.
Grain bought and held on margins. Wheat shipped in bags or bulk, and rates given to all points East and South. Orders from Millers solicited. Samples sent on application. Daily Market Reports furnished, send us your orders. w-2p

THE PNEUMATIC OR BESSEMER PROCESS.
To Manufacturers of Iron and Steel
The great STRENGTH, TOUGHNESS, perfect HOMOGENEITY and comparative CHEAPNESS of the PRODUCTION of the PNEUMATIC OR BESSEMER CAST STEEL as well as the enormous extent of its manufacture and use abroad, are too well known to require comment, and the orders given are here for STEEL RAILS, AXLES, TIRES, BOILER PLATE, &c., will be made to order at prices to suit purchasers.
Licenses will now be issued on reasonable terms to all who desire to manufacture the above articles, and the orders are hereby given notice that they have no right to use the Patent of HENRY BESSEMER, Philadelphia, their General Agent, for the manufacture of their instruments, and that all communications respecting Licenses and ordering must be addressed to said Agent, who will furnish all information concerning the process and cost of the apparatus thereof. &c. &c. Office and Depot as above.
JOHN F. WINSLOW, Troy, N. Y.
JOHN A. GRISWOLD, Troy, N. Y.
DAN'L J. MORRELL, Johnstown Pa.,
Trustees.

AT REDUCED PRICES.
HILLERMAN
Is Offering His Entire Stock of
LADIES' AND GENT'S
FURS,
AT
JUST AS LOW PRICES NOW,
AS THEY CAN BE BOUGHT FOR IN THE SUMMER TIME.
J. H. HILLERMAN,
NO. 75 WOOD STREET.

O'S AND L'S.
NEW ARRIVAL! NEW FRUIT!
200 BOXES PRIME ORANGES AND LEMONS, JUST IN.
Everything Nice for Family Use.
50 bbls PRIME DRIED APPLES,
Extra Family Peaches and Pears,
TOMATOES, GREEN CORN,
STRAWBERRIES,
RASPBERRIES,
STARA JELLY,
FRUIT PRESERVES,
CHOCOLATE,
COCOA AND BROMA,
ENGLISH PICKLES AND SAUCE,
FINE TABLE OILS, &c., AT
REYMER & BROS.,
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS AND FRUIT DEALERS.
NOS. 126 and 128 WOOD STREET.

JOHN HEATH,
Great Western
PLANING MILL & LUMBER YARD
SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.
Having a large stock of DRY LUMBER on hand, we are prepared to furnish all descriptions of dressed Lumber for Building, &c. at lowest Market Rates. Flooring Sash, Doors and Mouldings constantly on hand.
All work put into Dry House before leaving us, so can do sawing and planing done with dispatch. Boxes made to order.
ws AT THE OLD PREMISES.

Messrs. Fleming, Torrens & Co.,
Herewith announce that their Factory having been rebuilt after the late fire they have removed to the old premises,
Nos. 62 and 64 THIRD ST.,
Where they will be pleased to see their customers.
They are fully prepared to fill orders promptly, and at the lowest prices.

FOR RENT.
A Hall in Third Story of 58 Market street, now occupied by Black Davis.
Fine Floor Parlors, No. 139 Grant street, suitable for offices.
Second Story Room or Office, No. 56 Market street, Pittsburgh, suitable for sleeping apartments for one or two single gents.

JOS. M. GAZZAM,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
98 Grant street.

COFFEE—
536 BAGS PRIME TO CHOICE RIO;
20 BAGS PRIME JAVA;
In store and to arrive, for sale low, in lots.
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
tf 130 and 132 Second street.

THE LATEST STYLES OF
VISITING CARDS
NEATLY PRINTED TO ORDER.
J. R. WELDIN & CO.

A WHOLESALE.
SCHOOL BOOKS,
SLATES,
ENVELOPES AND PAPERS.
J. R. Weldin & Co.

STOREKEEPERS AND
SCHOOL TEACHERS
Would find it to their advantage to buy their School Books, Paper and Stationary, at No. 101 WOOD ST.
J. R. WELDIN & CO.

LEWIS & MCCUE NO. 346 LIBERTY STREET, have a full stock of Wines and Green Corn, Fresh Pine Apples, Green Peas, Lima Beans, Flour, Succotash, Fresh Tomatoes, Peaches, Cherries, Blackberries and Whortleberries. The above goods are hermetically sealed, and warranted to equal any in the market. For sale wholesale or retail

MOON & LAMPHEAR,
Nos. 3 and 4 FULTON MARKET, N. Y.
Wholesale Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of
FRESH FISH.
All orders punctually attended to.

M. BEARNS'
Eagle Bread and Cracker Factory,
NO. 446 PENN STREET,
ms PITTSBURGH.

COACH MAKERS'
ROTARY VISES.
I have just received a full assortment of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Vises. They are the best Vise in the market for Coach Makers.
ws JAMES BOWN,
136 Wood street.

SPECTACLES,
TO IMPROVE YOUR SIGHT,
Manufactured from the GENUINE RUSSIAN PEBBLES, for sale only at No. 24 ST. CLAIR ST., by
J. DIAMOND,
Practical Optician.

NOTICES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., February 25th, 1867.
☞ **IN OBEDIENCE TO A REQUEST** made by a meeting of the citizens of Pittsburgh, held on SATURDAY, the 23d inst., I hereby invite the Manufacturers, Merchants, and all others interested in the improvements of the Western Rivers, to meet at the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock, to adopt such action as to them may seem most conducive to further the ends proposed by the late River Improvement Convention, held at St. Louis.
W. C. McCARTHY, Mayor.

☞ **NOTICE—TRIUMPH OIL** COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 97 Wood street, on MONDAY, March 4, 1867, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing officers to serve during the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them.
WILLIAM MUSSLER, Secretary.

☞ **TEMPERANCE MEETING** EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, at MOZART HALL.
The following brothers will address the meetings:
Wednesday Evening, February 27th, Wm. Little, Esq., D. C. N. Johnston, Esq.
Friday Evening, March 1st, Rev. S.

...e Pittsburgh Commercial

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

... LAST WARNING CRY: with Reasons for ...e Hope that is in Me. By the Rev. John ...owning, D. D., F. S. S. E. Author of "The ...eat Tribulation," "The Great Preparation," ...he Great Consummation," etc. New York: ...W. Carleton & Co. Pittsburgh: J. W. Pit... ...ck.

... CUMMING is a Scotch Presbyterian ...ine, who has been endeavoring for a ...mber of years to render the somewhat ...sh and forbidding theology of the relig... ...us denomination to which he belongs ...re attractive and popular, by illumina... ...g his interpretation of its tenets, with a ...rd and lurid glow of sensationalism. ...ver diverging from the straight and nar... ...path of orthodoxy in his expositions ...matters purely doctrinal, he has, as it ...e, superadded to the regular routine of ...toral labor a special personal mission ...he prophetic order, in the performance ...ereof, he boldly deals with vague and ...stic matters that most ministers of the ...pel touch upon but rarely, and then ...h awe and hesitation. To him, there ...nothing doubtful or incomprehensible ...the Book of Revelations. He does not ...l it, as do most men, a sealed book, at ...; for he has opened all the seals and ...homed the profoundest depths of every ...stery they covered.

...y his daring and, to some extent, origi... ...attempts to elucidate the dark utter... ...es of the Apocalypse, the clerical sybil ...gown and bands has gained a world... ...le celebrity, won many converts and ...ciples, obtained, among a certain class, ...eputation for marvellous, indeed almost ...ernatural, power of intuition or grasp ...intellect, and ensured for himself and his ...blishers a rapid and extensive sale of a ...les of volumes, whose value would per... ...ps be more correctly estimated by the ...onsequential results they have achieved ...n by the number of readers their pe... ...lar titles and contents have lured to ...ir perusal. "The Warning" Dr. Cum... ...g declares in his preface exhausts all ...has to write or say on the subject of ...ophecy. He still adheres to what he ...ted in 1847, that the last apocalyptic and ...toric vial commenced its action in 1848, ...d he still also believes that the measure ...that vial is to be completed in or about ...e current year of our Lord, 1867. The ...surance that the speculative and pre... ...tive faculty of the writer will no longer ...exercised upon the themes of mundane ...tinction, and the final judgment is not ...pleasing to us. We may, indeed, em... ...atically and honestly exclaim, "For this ...ief much thanks."

...With regard, however, to the unex... ...essed but implied motive for his thus ...ing leave of so cherished a theme; to ...t, that the end of the world is too near to ...ow time for further literary composition ...mmensurate with the importance of the ...bject, we have only one hope to express; ...ien is, that "The Great Consummation" ...at least deferred until after the closing ...the Paris International Exhibition. ...d to those, if any such there be, who ...uld construe the expression of this hope ...anything like intentionally flippant ...mark upon portions of the Scriptures or ...centre theory which Dr. Cumming so ...fully elaborates, we would give the ...surance that it is in regard to the latter ...y that we find seriousness or a spirit of ...erence impossible. The bigger the ...nder and the more oracular the vaticin... ...ations the dealers with the marvelous ...e vent to, the more likely they are to ...se an involuntary smile. For our part, ...do not believe that the end of all things ...y any means so near as Dr. Cumming ...fesses to reckon, and we question ...ether Dr. Cumming himself, in the ...nsaction of secular business, bases his ...alings on a very firm faith in his own ...blished calculations.

The ...tyle of this ultimate admonition is, ...er the usual style of its author, diffuse ...language, common-place, though often ...centric, in the evolution of ideas, dog... ...tic on matters of fancy, and exceeding... ...loose on matters of fact. Somehow, ...e can scarcely avoid imagining, while ...king through it, that it was—like the ...low's razors—made to sell. A calm, ...passionate perusal of its kindred pre... ...cessors involuntarily generates a simi... ...train of thought. Yet we would have ...liscriminating public exercise all possi... ...charity, and do what can be done to ...ercise a feeling of confidence in Dr. ...mming's sincerity, notwithstanding the ...ight of internal evidence which would ...m to develope motives of a more sordid ...ture. It is superfluous to say that the ...ok, whether conceived in purity of pur... ...se or born of mercenary motives, will ...widely circulated and extensively read. ...Carleton republishes it from an English ...tion, and no doubt in deference to the ...lef period, according to its author, it is ...stined to remain in sublunary use—not ...his proverbially elegant and substantial ...anner. The paper is thin, and the bind... ...g cheap and common. But it will last ...g enough to prove or set at naught the ...achings it contains.

ROSARY FOR LENT; OR DEVOTIONAL READ...INGS Original and Compiled, by the Author of "Rutledge." N. Y. York: G. W. Carleton & Co. Pittsburgh: J. W. Pittock.

A book most appropriate to this particu... ...r season of the year, and one that, from ...s intrinsic merits, as well as the deserved ...teem—acquired through more popular ...hannels or literary effort—in which the ...ccomplished lady by whom it is edited is ...old, will be sure to meet with no small ...are of public favor. It is, in point of fact, ...devotional hand-book, for use during the ...rty days between Ash Wednesday and ...aster, which the Catholic, Episcopal and ...her churches have set apart as a period ...f humiliation, fasting and prayer. For ...very day there has been selected appro... ...riate hymns, passages from Scripture and ...xtracts from the theologic writings of ...elebrated divines and laymen. These ...ave been chosen with impartiality, sin... ...ular freedom from sectarian bias and most ...xcellent taste. There are also original ...ontributions from the pen of the gifted ...uthor of "Rutledge" herself which are ...arked by a rare purity and charm of ...tyle and a simple Christian fervor that ...ppeals irresistibly to the most exalted at... ...ributes of human emotion. In the details ...f exterior appearance, the book is one of ...ose precious, yet unpretending, gems of ...suitlessly adapted mechanical art for ...hich the house of Carleton has become ...amous. Its tender, meditative sentences ...re set in clear chaste type of antique ...mould, with quaint initial letters, that ...eem to bring before us its quotations from ...he early Protestant fathers in the very ...abit that first gave them life; while the ...inding is solid, well defined and sombre ...s the vital truths in which the text ...bounds.

THE PAPACY: ITS ORIGIN AND PRIMITIVE RELATIONS WITH THE EASTERN CHURCHES. By the Abbe Guettee, D. D., author of "A History of the Great Schism," etc., etc. Translated from the French, and prefaced by an Original Historical Notice of the Author. With an Introduction by A. Cleveland Coxe, Bishop of Western New York. New York: Carleton. Pittsburgh: J. W. Pittock.

We have here a work of which mere superficial notice can afford no just measure of its scope and meaning. It is one which merits conscientious analysis and a more than ordinary share of thoughtful criticism. It is an earnest, almost vehe... ...ent against the papal assump... ...ional sovereignty, and its ar... ...re based on incontrovertible ...ts. The Abbe Guettee is ro... ...an orthodox Catholic, though ...opinions regarding the proper ...atus of Peter the fisherman's ...ave placed him under the ban ...siastical superiors. He repre... ...ractical common sense position ...being assumed by a large ma... ...ne lay members of the church to ...belongs, and his books will have ...erable influence in preparing ...mind for the rapidly approach... ...that incongruous union of the ...ostolic sanctity with the reality ...pomp of the so-called Vicege... ...od upon Earth, for instance, ...he sacrifice of the Mass in the ...adow of Swiss halberds—which has ...scandalized the true Christian spirit of ...meekness and humility for centuries.

MRS. CAUDLE'S CURTAIN LECTURES. By Douglas Jerrold. With illustrations by Charles Keene. New York: Hurd & Huntington. Pittsburgh: Davis, Clark & Co.

A new and neat edition of the famous series of papers originally contributed by Douglas Jerrold to the London *Punch*. They are their own best advertisement, and will be sought after, read and enjoyed so long as the peculiar phase of matrimonial life whereof they treat shall continue. Need we remark that this is an inferential way of saying that they are immortal!

CHARLES WESLEY, SEEN IN HIS INNER AND LESS FAMILIAR POEMS. New York: Hurd & Houghton. Pittsburgh: Davis, Clark & Co.

We doubt whether Charles Wesley can be properly classed as a poet; but he undoubtedly had an unusual facility in producing smooth and flowing rhymes. His ...se on various subjects possess a higher average of merit than those of any other copious writer of the same kind of verses. Hurd & Houghton rank this book among their "Riverside Classics," which is sufficient guarantee of excellence in type and binding.

SCHOOL-DAY DIALOGUES. Compiled by Alex. Clark, A. M. Philadelphia: J. W. Daughaday & Co.

The Rev. Mr. Clark evidently has a clear understanding and appreciation of the peculiarities of juvenile human nature, and combines with this knowledge a happy faculty of adapting his own mind, in his endeavors to instruct and entertain them, to the level of their capacity. As editor of the *School-Day Visitor* he every month exhibits an extraordinary amount of tact in the selection and arrangement of such reading matter as will be most likely to interest the young folk, and, in the compilation of this book, he displays, on a more extended, if not so varied, a scale, the same invaluable quality. Boys, however, after reading or performing these dialogues, would do well to go through them with a careful teacher, by whom the grammatical inaccuracies of a too liberal use of expressive idioms might be pointed out with advantage.

WOODBURN GRANGE, A STORY OF ENGLISH COUNTRY LIFE. By William Howitt. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. Pittsburgh: W. A. Gildenfenney.

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In the translation of the beautiful play of that name, supported by a carefully selected cast of characters.

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At NEVILLE HALL, corner of Fourth and Liberty streets, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY of the present week, (February 28th and March 1st). The fair will open on Thursday noon. Lunch will be served daily from 12 to 2, and supper each evening.

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James E. Murdoch

Will give three readings and recitations at

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SUBJECT—"SHAKESPEARE AND THE BIBLE."

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 1st.

SUBJECT—"AN EVENING WITH SIR WALTER SCOTT."

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 2d.

SUBJECT—"POETRY AND PROSE, GAY AND GRAVE."

Tickets 75c. Seats can be secured at City Hall, on the morning of each day of the Reading, at 10 o'clock. Doors open at 7; commence at 7½ o'clock.

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THOS. M. MILLER,
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Grand Concert

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FOR THE

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WITHOUT REGARD TO CREED OR COLOR.

Musical Director—Mr. Edmund A. Matson, Organist and Choir Master of Trinity Church.

The Cabinet organ used is kindly furnished by C. C. Meiter, Esq., Wood street.

Tickets 50 cents. To be had at the principal Music and Book Stores. In consideration of the object, there will be no free list.

PROGRAMME—PART I.—SACRED.

THE CHANT.

1. Benedictus Dominus Deus.....Full Choir.
Ancient Gregorian Melody, Festival Form. Tone I.

THE CATHEDRAL SERVICE.

2. Te Deum, in E.....Dr. Jeremiah Clarke. Whitfield.
3. Deus Misereatur, in A.....Thomas Bridgewater.

THE ANTHEM.

4. Trio, "I will sing of mercy and judgment,"
By Masters Hansell, Frederick and T. Ringwalt.
5. Full Anthem.....Richard Farrant, A. D. 1545.
"Lord, for Thy tender mercies' sake."
6. Sacred Quartette, "The Angel"
Master Hansell, Messrs. Diehl, Jones and Young.
7. Christmas Anthem, "The Magi Kings"....Full Choir.
T. Edson, 1808.

PART II.—SECULAR.

1. "Awake Æolian Lyre".....Danby.
2. Quartette, "Forth I Roam,".....Kalliwoda.
Masters Frederick and King Wall, Messrs. Diehl and Young.
3. Glee, Ancient English style...T. Morley, A. D. 1545
4. Trio.....Rev. Dr. Lacoste.
Masters Ringwalt and Frederick, Mr. Young.
5. Martial Quick Step, Military Band.....Full Choir.
6. The Village Chorister, (per Dorf Canton).....Moschelle.
7. The National Anthem, (arranged for Trinity Church Choir.) "My country, 'tis of thee."

PUBLIC

CATHOLIC LIBRARY LECTURES.

"MONEY, WEALTH, AND OUR NATIONAL FINANCES."

BY DR. WILLIAM ELDER,

Statistician of the United States Treasury Department, at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

ON

TUESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS, February 26th and 28th.

Tickets may be obtained at the Book and Music stores. No reserved seats.

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STATE LOAN.

PENNSYLVANIA

STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS

FOR A LOAN OF $23,000,000.

AN ACT TO CREATE A LOAN

FOR THE REDEMPTION OF

The Over-Due Bonds of the Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, The Bonds of the Commonwealth, and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to twenty-three millions of dollars, have been due and unpaid for some time past:

AND WHEREAS, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market, therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loans or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first of February and the first of August, in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely: Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years, and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor General, and registered in the books of the Auditor General and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, et cetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder: *Provided*, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued, shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

SEC. 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now over due, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer may prescribe, and every bidder for the loan, now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding in a fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

SEC. 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

SEC. 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

SEC. 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal or local taxation, after the interest due February first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven, shall have been paid.

SEC. 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven.

JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the State Treasurer, in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock, M., on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows: "Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan." Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania U. S. A.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000; reimbursable in 5 years and payable in 10 years; $8,000,000 reimbursable in 10 years and payable in 15 years, and $10,000,000 reimbursable in 15 years and payable in 25 years. The rate of interest to be either 5 or 6 per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local and municipal taxes.

The over due bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the over due bonds aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or over due loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTANFT,
Auditor General.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay.

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Tubular, Double-Ended, Tubular Fire-box & Cylinder Steam Boilers

CHIMNEYS, STITCHES, FIRE RODS, SET RODS, STEAM PIPE, SALT PANS, ROOF RIDGES, OIL STILLS, OIL TANKS, AGITATORS, SETTING PANS, CONDENSERS, PRISON DOORS, CASTEETES, STEAM BOILERS.

Office and Works, corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty streets.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

ANDERSON & BRO.

SUCCESSORS TO

NUTTALL & KIRKPATRICK,

ENGINE BUILDERS,

AND

PRACTICAL MACHINISTS.

STEAM ENGINES, MILL WORK, M

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders—Report of the Board of Managers—Condition of the Road—Election of Officers, &c.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad was held yesterday morning at the office of the Company, on Pike street, and it was organized by calling Robert S. Hays, Esq., to the chair, and electing P. S. Brunot, Esq., Secretary. The attendance was very small, only 18,500 shares being represented. Col. Wm. Phillips, President of the road, then read the following

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

To the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company:

GENTLEMEN: The Fourteenth Annual Report of the Managers of your company is respectfully submitted.

The earnings and expenses for the year ending JANUARY 31st, 1866, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Freights	$187,476 21
Passengers	108,580 92
Mail	3 250 00
	$299,307 13

EXPENSES.

Expenses of operation	$109,858 63
Repairs	10,329 99
Taxes—State, county, city, &c	1,533 49
Internal Revenue Tax	2,035 42
Incidental and Miscellaneous	1,937 30
Interest on Bonds	41,063 57
	2,966 81
Rents	$169,450 96
	$ 83,216 17

NET EARNINGS.

The earnings and expenses for the present year ending January 31st, 1867, are as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Freights	$ 192,709 24
Passengers	171,256 18
Miscellaneous Earnings	37,248 89
	$421,100 31

EXPENSES.

Rents	$ 3,062 50
Taxes	1,469 00
Miscellaneous Expenses	16,427 91
Expenses of Operation	220,882 21
Government Tax on Earnings, &c	7,515 60 249 596 31
Net Earnings	$191 502 26

The operating expenses for the same have amounted to $249,596 31, or about fifty-one and two-tenths per cent. Of the gross earnings, which furnish conclusive evidence of the importance of the Road, alike to the public, and the stockholders, and assurance of ultimate success, and future usefulness, as to render all arguments upon that point unnecessary.

Purchases of depot grounds have been made at the following points on the road:

At Tarentum; from Col. Templeton.

Waterson (Redoank), from James Waterson, Esq.

Phillipsburg, from Mr. Jacob Torney. This purchase includes a commodious warehouse.

East Brady's Bend. The ground was liberally donated by the Brady's Bend Iron Company, and contains over eight acres.

Embletop—From Haggerty & Crawford purchased depot grounds; this purchase also includes a new and commodious house and dwelling.

The machine shop, the destruction of which by fire was reported to you in the last annual report, has been rebuilt, and large additions made to the round house; the machinery has been replaced, and is of new and improved character. The locomotives injured by the fire are all been repaired, and are now in good working order. Three new locomotives have been purchased and added to those already in use.

The rolling stock now consists of sixteen locomotives, seven passenger cars, four baggage cars, sixty-eight box cars, eighty three flat and go-devil cars, seventeen gravel cabooses.

The general condition and efficiency of each will be found in the report of the Superintendent.

By reference to the same report it will be seen that the road from Pittsburgh to Kittanning has been almost entirely relaid with new and improved iron, and complete. Eight new bridges have been built to replace old ones; indeed all the bridges between Pittsburgh and Kittanning are new. Thirty-one thousand new crossties were laid and inwards of ten miles of the road is ballasted. Twenty-four miles of additional sidings have also been completed on this portion of the road, in addition to which, private sidings have been largely added.

MAHONING EXTENSION.

The extension of the road from Kittanning to Mahoning was completed and opened for public accommodation on the 6th of May last, and has been in constant running order ever since. The details of construction and completion of the same will be found in the report of the Chief Engineer. From it it will be seen that the necessary bridges, stations, &c., have been constructed, and a commodious warehouse at Mahoning erected, which is used both for a freight and passenger depot.

It is with no little pleasure that we call your attention to the increased receipts of the road as a result of this extension, and to a verification of the prediction made in our last report, that it would come from this extension would amount to $50,000. The report of the Chief Engineer exhibits the gratifying fact that the actual receipts have been $94,823 39, and that our ability to meet the interest on our bonds, and the floating debt has, exceeds the sum estimated last year; a result which we can safely add is not usually obtained by railroad projectors.

OIL CITY BRANCH.

For particulars in regard to the Oil City Branch, extending from Mahoning, Armstrong county, to Oil City, in Venango county, we refer to the report of the Chief Engineer, who has very fully stated the details of this important branch, the cause of delay, and the prospects of completion. Fourteen miles of this branch, we feel safe in saying, will be in running order early in March, and the remaining portion to Oil City by the early fall. The severity of the present winter has necessarily caused delay, but this will be materially un-y-dated. It can only be met by renewed exertion in the spring, so that we will soon add to our earnings the subsidy from the wealthy grazing territory which this branch, we confidently believe, is destined to penetrate.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The financial details as given in the report of the Treasurer, will exhibit an encouraging prospect. You will see that under the provisions of the act of Assembly, entitled, "An act authorizing the Allegheny Valley R. d. Co. to borrow money," approved February 10 h, 1865, bonds secured by a mor gage, have been issued to the amount of $4 000 00, all of which have been placed, except 400 bonds at $1,000 00 each. The 800 bonds of $1 000 00 each, when under the terms of the act issued, were required to be appropriated to redeem the first and second mortgage heretofore executed on a portion of the road, have been in a similar manner disposed of, and we hope to be able soon to announce the entire liquidation of the first and second mortgages secured to it, leaving the general mortgage as the only bonded indebtedness of the company.

Amount of General Mortgage bonds authorized.....$4 000 000

Appropriated to liquidation of First and Second Mortgage bonds redeemed to 800 bonds, each bearing date 1st July, 1865.....800 000

Issued on Judgment Allegheny County, bonds of $1 000 each; paid on Brady's Bend Company for rails, 200 bonds, of $1,000 each.....1 200,000

$2 000,000

Placed in the City of Pittsburgh.....2,000,000

Leaving 800 of $1,000 each yet to place.....800,000

By reference to the Treasurer's report it will be seen we have on hand to apply to the finishing of our road the following:

Cash in the Treasury	$500 000 00
Advanced in the Allegheny Bend Iron Company on account for iron made for the City Branch	300 000 00
Bonds remaining on hand unsold	400 000 00
We also have the power to issue preferred stock for	1 000,000 00
	$2 200,000 00

We cannot close this report without expressing our acknowledgments to the citizens of the city of Pittsburgh, for the prompt and liberal manner in which they came forward and purchased the bonds issued under the mortgage, and we turn with just local pride and pleasure to the fact that $2,400 000 have been subscribed and paid by citizens of this city and people. It is true are sometimes slow, but no business men are more reliable. When once aroused to the importance of an enterprise, and the ample value of the investment, none are more prompt and liberal, as the city of Pittsburgh has made by Pittsburgh capital and enterprise fully attests. The importance of the various connections, which this road must ultimately form with every railroad centering in this city, is manifest, as it already has awakened the confidence of our people, and arouse to action every well wisher of the city of Pittsburgh.

No extraneous aid has been given us, and no one can deny that Pittsburgh, in this case, has been true to herself. We express the confident hope that as the work means a glorious completion, and henceforth a source of profit able to us, that the wise energy and liberality thus evinced by our people will be continued.

The report of Frederick Ullrich, Chief Engineer, Henry Blackstone, Superintendent, and John Ballantine, Treasurer, are herewith attached, and your attention is invited to the interesting details of our operations therein contained.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS,
President A. V. R. R. Co.

REPORTS TO BE PUBLISHED

On motion of B. F. Jones, Esq., the reading of the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer was dispensed with, the reports to be laid and ordered to be published in pamphlet form.

OFFICERS COMPLIMENTED.

Mr. Patrick A. Hawley offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the stockholders recognize with pleasure the efficient services of the President, Secretary, and officers of the company during the past year, and do hereby thank them for their successful efforts in behalf of the company.

FRANKLIN BRANCH.

F. R. Brunot, Esq., after alluding to the importance of the early completion of the Franklin branch, and the necessity for having the late heavy subscriptions collected by the first instalment, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the supplement of the charter approved February 10 h, 1866, and the supplement hereto presented to this meeting are hereby approved and accepted by the stockholders.

Resolved, That the incoming Board of Managers are hereby instructed to make all proper exertions for the completion of the Franklin Branch at the earliest practicable day, and to cause to be issued necessary to dispose of the whole, or any part of the one million dollars of preferred stock authorized to be issued for this purpose.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Resolved That it is also respectfully recommended to said Board to consider the expediency of using the whole of said stock in completing said branch, and applying that portion of the proceeds of the bonds towards the construction of the entire line, or in connection with the Philadelphia and Erie Road, or some other Eastern connection.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The President announced that the election of officers to serve for the ensuing year was next in order. The Board declared John Harriman, Judge, and Patrick Hawley and William Baldwin, Inspectors. The following ticket was elected unanimously, there being no opposition:

Wm. Phillips,	James B Murray,
James Park, Jr.,	B. F. Jones,
Wm. K. Nimick,	Thomas McCulloch,
J. Patton Lyon.	

Upon the conclusion of the election and prior to the adjournment of the meeting the stockholders repaired to the Treasurer's room and partook of an excellent collation prepared by Mr. Bial, of the Merchant's Hotel.

CASE IN ADMIRALTY.—In the United States District Court yesterday morning, sitting in admiralty, Hon. Wilson McCandless on the bench, M. M. Acheson, Esq., attorney for the owners of the steamboat "Friendship," which was attached some time since at the suit of McDonald, Graham & Co., filed a plea to the jurisdiction of the Court, and also the answer of claimants to the application of Mr. Acheson, the Court made an order for the release of the boat on condition that the claimants should deposit with the clerk dollars in the registry of the Court or give bail in the sum of $3,000. The Court was then fixed for a hearing of the argument upon the plea of jurisdiction.

NO POSTPONEMENT.—The concert for the poor will be given, as announced, this evening, without fail. No one who can appreciate excellent music, well rendered, should miss this treat. Those who attend will certainly enjoy a feast of song, while they will be helping a most noble Christian charity. See programme in another column.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION.

First Annual Meeting—Discrimination in Railway Freights—Indignant Protest against Mr. McKee's Public Stream Bill—Election of Officers.

The first annual meeting of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Refiners' Association was held yesterday afternoon at three o'clock, in their new room in Dalzell Building, on the corner of Diamond alley and Irwin street. On motion, R. S. Waring Esq., was called to the chair, and H. M. Long, Esq., appointed Secretary.

By request, the minutes of the last meeting were read, and, on motion, adopted.

THE INSPECTION OF PETROLEUM.

Thomas W. Davis, Esq., from the committee appointed to proceed to Harrisburg to use their efforts in defeating the bill introduced by Mr. McKee, relative to the inspection of oil, and to urge the passage of the bill sanctioned by the Association, as an amendment to that bill, made a very encouraging report. The gentleman stated that he was pleased to find that Mr. McKee was not present for the passage of the bill, as had been stated in the public press, but was only anxious to have such a bill passed as would secure the public from the dangerous use of explosive oils.

On motion of H. M. Long, Esq., the thanks of the Association were returned to the Committee, and the Committee continued.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD FREIGHTS.

Charles Lockhart, Esq., from the Committee on Freights, reported that they had consulted with the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in regard to reducing rates on freight on that road, but had not received any satisfactory answer as yet.

On motion of T. W. Davis, Esq., the report was accepted, the Committee continued, and A. A. Sumner, Esq., added to it. R. W. Bowne, Esq., offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are doing a serious damage to their own profits, and acting in justice to a large business interest of the basin, in not affording comparatively as low rates of freight on oil from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, as are offered from other points to Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore by northern or other competing routes.

PROTEST AGAINST MCKEE'S RUNNING STREAM BILL.

Mr. Burke also offered the following, which, on motion of Mr. Davis, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the bill introduced into the Legislature of this State by Mr. McKee, entitled "An act to prevent depositing of unwholesome matter in the running streams of Allegheny county, and for the better preservation of the public health in said county," is one, which, if it should become a law, will entirely ruin the refining business in Allegheny county, thereby bringing loss to individuals that may be estimated by millions; and drive from it beneficent and enterprising citizens, whose success, and future usefulness, as to render all arguments upon that point unnecessary.

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Phillipsburg, from Mr. Jacob Torney. This purchase includes a commodious warehouse.

East Brady's Bend. The ground was liberally donated by the Brady's Bend Iron Company, and contains over eight acres.

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DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Anniversary of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society—Reports of the Officers—Interesting Proceedings.

The second anniversary of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society, connected with the Methodist Episcopal Churches of this city, was held last evening in Christ Church, Penn street. Upon the conclusion of the opening devotional exercises, the report of the Board of Managers was read. The report gives a detailed account of the operations of the Society during the past year, from which we condense the following:

MANAGERS' REPORT.

After alluding to the destitution and spiritual ignorance to be found in the alleys and homes of the poor in this city of churches, the Managers proceed to say: The work of the Home Missionary Society consists in relieving the needy, as far as means will allow, and through its missionaries, mission schools and mission churches, teaching them that faith which gives strength to endure all life's sorrows, and promises a rest hereafter. When first organized, this Society was composed of Managers from all the Methodist Episcopal Churches of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity; but some of the Churches, not co operating, the Board of Council thought it advisable to confine the Society within the limits of this city. Accordingly the organization began its second year, bearing the title of the "Ladies' Home Missionary Society of Pittsburgh," and most gratifying has been its success. Two missionaries have been employed—Rev. R. Long and Miss Bart. Two thousand and twenty-seven missionary visits are stated, and a number of last year, have been made. Four thousand and sixty-seven tracts and many religious papers have been distributed, six Sunday Schools are in a flourishing condition, five having been organized during this year. In these schools there are sixty five officers and teachers, seven hundred and eighty scholars, eighteen hundred volumes of books, and eight hundred and fifty papers regularly distributed. Through the instrumentality of the Dorcas Society, two hundred and fourteen articles of clothing have been given to the destitute. The financial success has already been encouraging. $5,124 50 having been paid to the treasurer. A portion of the sum has been given to the missionaries, and the balance applied to the building of Centenary Church. In the early part of the year it became apparent to the Board that the part of the Seventh Ward was true missionary ground. There were many persons in that part of the city who could not be brought under the influence of the Gospel without a religious organization near them, and the Board, in order to bring them through an earthly church to become members of the great Church of God. Under the auspices of the society the foundation of a church was then laid at the corner of Duncan and Kirkpatrick streets, to be called the Centenary Church, as a memorial of the year in which it was commenced. The basement floor will soon be finished, and ready for the 1st of April next. That, one of the handsomest lots in the Seventh Ward was purchased. During the year two members of the Society, Mrs. Rev. W. B. Wallace, and Mrs. Col. W. W. Dashiell, who faithfully performed their life's work, now stand in the presence of the Master and receive their reward.

W. H. Kincaid, by request, read the Treasurer's report as follows:

Miss Sarah G. Shepard in account with the Ladies' Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church:

RECEIPTS.

Balance received from Mrs. Rev. W. A. Davis	$ 155 29
Smithfield Street Church	1,224 25
Liberty Street Church	615 74
Christ Church	1,547 12
Union Church	21 00
Trinity Church	61 00
Penny Pauls Avenue Church	25 00
Ross Street Church	10 25
Centenary Church	415 00
Brady's Chapel Church	10 25
Mrs. Rev. Dashiell, Allegheny	2 00
Appropriation by Parent Missionary Society per Rev. S. P. Woolf, P. E.	2,000 00
	$9,807 19

EXPENDITURES.

Rev W Long	$ 50 00
Rev J Hollingshead	50 00
Rev C Burt, salary	1,000 00
Rev W Long salary	1,000 00
On building per Jesse Burt	2,000 00
Rev S P Woolf salary	15 00
Bill Printing	45 00
Stamps and paper	1 60 4,106 55
Balance in favor of Society	$4,702 64

DORCAS SOCIETY REPORT.

Miss Mary S. McKee, Treasurer.

Receipts	$13 90
Expenditures	13 90
Balance in Treasury	$23

During the evening brief addresses were made by Revs. Snyder, Lusk, Burt, Davidson and Holmes, in which earnest appeals were made in behalf of the Home Missionary.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following persons were elected officers of the Association to serve for the ensuing year:

President—Mrs. S. M. Kier; Vice-Presidents—Mrs. John Parsley, Mrs. Otto Shepard; Corresponding Secretary—Miss Mary E. Mitchell; Recording Secretary—Miss Mary Hannings; Treasurer—Miss Sarah G. Shepard.

THE NATION'S GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

Lecture by Mrs. F. E. W. Harper, at City Hall.

A large audience assembled in City Hall last evening to hear the lecture of Mrs. Frances E. W. Harper, the distinguished colored lecturer, on "The Nation's Great Opportunity." It is estimated that about one thousand persons, of both colors, were present. A portion of the proceeds were for the benefit of two charitable associations—The Ladies' Benevolent Society of Pittsburgh, and Allegheny Equal Rights League, whose mission is to help colored people.

The lecture was listened to with great attention, and was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic applause. Mrs. Harper is an eloquent and forcible speaker, excelling in many respects Miss Annie E. Dickinson, although she may not have such a powerful voice as the latter is possessed of.

At eight o'clock Mrs. Harper was introduced by Prof. J. B. Vashon, the celebrated colored orator, who paid a high tribute to her qualities as a lecturer. "The Nation's Great Opportunity" contained some very interesting facts in regard to matters in our country as the present day. The rights of the down trodden blacks were thoroughly discussed, and the great opportunities of the present era for their future elevation be traced back to the time of the Declaration of Independence. Many opportunities were then lost, because the statesmen which bound them were at least side, until the induction into office of the present Chief Executive of the nation, who nobly set to freedom, who, among its first official acts, set free four millions of the poor in the South and Southwest, and restored to their hands the accursed chains which had been forged from them by the hands of their fellow men. Six years ago the idea of the abolition of slavery was regarded sit by the people of the South. A just God has chastised our nation severely for her great sin of slavery.

One of the great opportunities of the nation now is to educate the minds of the colored people of the South, and to educate them from the ranks of those who, during the dark days of slavery, have faithfully performed their life's work, now stand in the presence of the Master and receive their reward.

W. H. Kincaid, by request, read the Treasurer's report as follows:

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ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following persons were elected officers of the Association to serve for the ensuing year:

President—Mrs. S. M. Kier; Vice-Presidents—Mrs. John Parsley, Mrs. Otto Shepard; Corresponding Secretary—Miss Mary E. Mitchell; Recording Secretary—Miss Mary Hannings; Treasurer—Miss Sarah G. Shepard.

THE NATION'S GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

Lecture by Mrs. F. E. W. Harper, at City Hall.

A large audience assembled in City Hall last evening to hear the lecture of Mrs. Frances E. W. Harper, the distinguished colored lecturer, on "The Nation's Great Opportunity." It is estimated that about one thousand persons, of both colors, were present. A portion of the proceeds were for the benefit of two charitable associations—The Ladies' Benevolent Society of Pittsburgh, and Allegheny Equal Rights League, whose mission is to help colored people.

The lecture was listened to with great attention, and was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic applause. Mrs. Harper is an eloquent and forcible speaker, excelling in many respects Miss Annie E. Dickinson, although she may not have such a powerful voice as the latter is possessed of.

At eight o'clock Mrs. Harper was introduced by Prof. J. B. Vashon, the celebrated colored orator, who paid a high tribute to her qualities as a lecturer. "The Nation's Great Opportunity" contained some very interesting facts in regard to matters in our country at the present day. The rights of the down trodden blacks were thoroughly discussed, and the great opportunities of the present era for their future elevation be traced back to the time of the Declaration of Independence. Many opportunities were then lost, because the statesmen which bound them were at least side, until the induction into office of the present Chief Executive of the nation, who nobly set to freedom, who, among its first official acts, set free four millions of the poor in the South and Southwest, and restored to their hands the accursed chains which had been forged from them by the hands of their fellow men. Six years ago the idea of the abolition of slavery was regarded sit by the people of the South. A just God has chastised our nation severely for her great sin of slavery.

One of the great opportunities of the nation now is to educate the minds of the colored people of the South, and to educate them from the ranks of those who, during the dark days of slavery, have faithfully performed their life's work, now stand in the presence of the Master and receive their reward.

W. H. Kincaid, by request, read the Treasurer's report as follows:

Miss Sarah G. Shepard in account with the Ladies' Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church:

RECEIPTS.

Balance received from Mrs. Rev. W. A. Davis	$ 155 29
Smithfield Street Church	1,224 25
Liberty Street Church	615 74
Christ Church	1,547 12
Union Church	21 00
Trinity Church	61 00
Penny Pauls Avenue Church	25 00
Ross Street Church	10 25
Centenary Church	415 00
Brady's Chapel Church	10 25
Mrs. Rev. Dashiell, Allegheny	2 00
Appropriation by Parent Missionary Society per Rev. S. P. Woolf, P. E.	2,000 00
	$9,807 19

EXPENDITURES.

Rev W Long	$ 50 00
Rev J Hollingshead	50 00
Rev C Burt, salary	1,000 00
Rev W Long salary	1,000 00
On building per Jesse Burt	2,000 00
Rev S P Woolf salary	15 00
Bill Printing	45 00
Stamps and paper	1 60 4,106 55
Balance in favor of Society	$4,702 64

DORCAS SOCIETY REPORT.

Miss Mary S. McKee, Treasurer.

Receipts	$13 90
Expenditures	13 90
Balance in Treasury	$23

During the evening brief addresses were made by Revs. Snyder, Lusk, Burt, Davidson and Holmes, in which earnest appeals were made in behalf of the Home Missionary.

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Youthful Mail Robbers.—The Parties Confess their Guilt, and are Committed for Trial.

Yesterday morning two boys, named Scott Smith and Gilson Hughes, aged about fifteen years each, were before United States Commissioner S. C. McCandless, charged, on oath of Joseph C. Shreckengost, p stmaster of Putneyville, Armstrong county, with robbing letters from the mail. Smith was employed as mail carrier between Kittanning and Punxsutawney. It was alleged in the information that on the 12th inst. he, while carrying the mail between those points, he and Hughes abstracted a number of letters from the pouch, examined their contents, and then threw them into the river. The letters not reaching their destination, suspicion was excited, and Smith and Hughes were arrested. Some five or six letters were found in Smith's possession, he having neglected to destroy them. After the arrest the boys acknowledged their guilt, and stated that they had abstracted letters for or five different times. The pouch in which the mail was carried was torn, so that the accused could abstract the letters without difficulty. While the hearing was in progress before the Commissioner, the boys again acknowledged their guilt, and they were committed to jail to defaint of bail, two thousand dollars each being required. The accused are both bright, intelligent looking boys.

Court Proceedings.

DISTRICT COURT.—Before Judge Williams.

John B. Kennedy vs. Thomas B. Updyke. Action to recover the value of sixty four shares of the capital stock of the Manchester Saving Bank. The plaintiff alleged that in May, 1859 he purchased the stock from defendant, and that he (the defendant) afterwards transferred said stock to James Schoonmaker, his brother-in-law. The defendant averred that he had agreed to sell and give to plaintiff an assignment of his right, title and interest in the stock, subject to the settlement of certain liabilities due by him to the Savings Institution. That the stock had been pledged; that at the time said stock was transferred, the plaintiff was a director and stockholder in the bank, and fully aware that such transfer was made. After the case had been on trial for some time, the defendant took a non-suit.

Richard Perry vs. Theodore Frank. The plaintiff, who is foreman of the C. Bennett & Co.'s rolling mill, in Monongahela borough, alleged that on the 14th of February, 1866 while he was on his way to the Liberty street railroad bridge in company with a friend for the purpose of taking the evening train for New York, he was waylaid by defendant, who accused him of stealing an overcoat, and compelled him to go with him to the Mayor's office to answer the charge. The defendant and the plaintiff and other parties gave a description of the affair. The jury rendered a verdict for defendant.

Wm. Williams et al vs Edmund Nuttall et al. Action to recover $1,500 alleged to have been advanced by the plaintiffs for the purpose of a fund to pay the local bounty tax due to persons to who se volunteers for Hampton township. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Before Judge Mellon.

Peter Peterson vs. John Ruffer and Louis Hasserger. Action on a plea of trespass. Verdict for defendants.

Susan A Huffman vs Michael Ohler. Action to recover a balance of wages alleged to be due plaintiff. On trial.

TRIAL LISTS FOR THIS DAY.

DISTRICT COURT.

No. 96, Woodbridge Oil Refining Co. vs. Equitable Insurance Co.
No. 140, D Carson & Co. vs. W. B. Youkey